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Prof EM Shepard 1904

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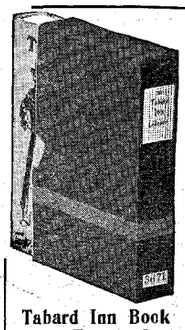

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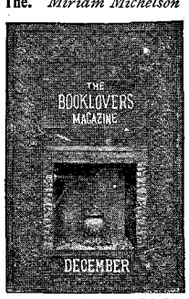

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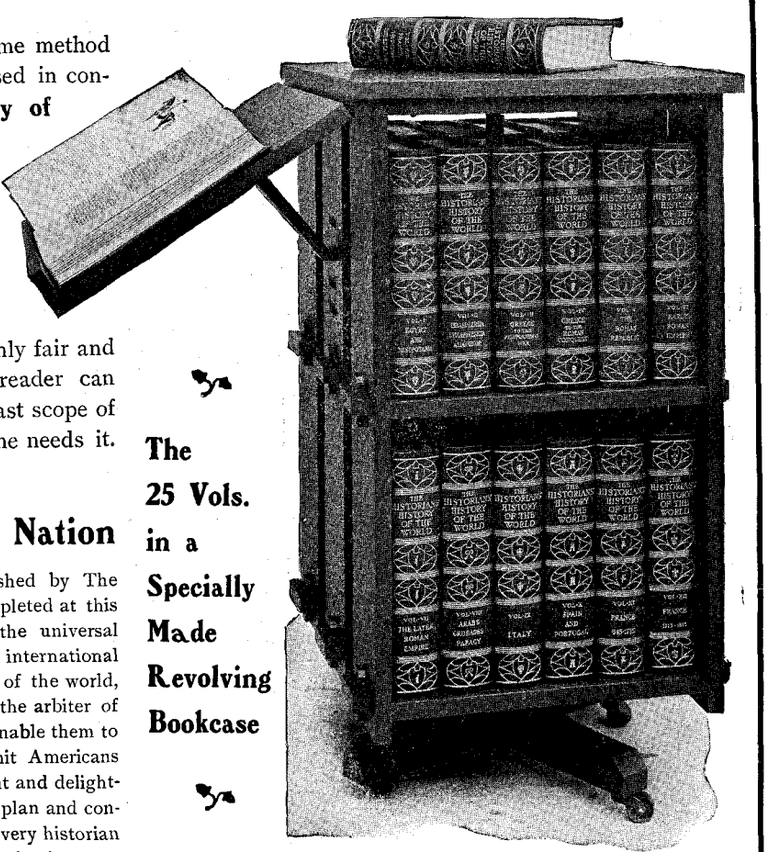

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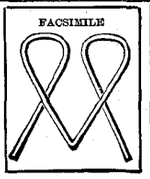

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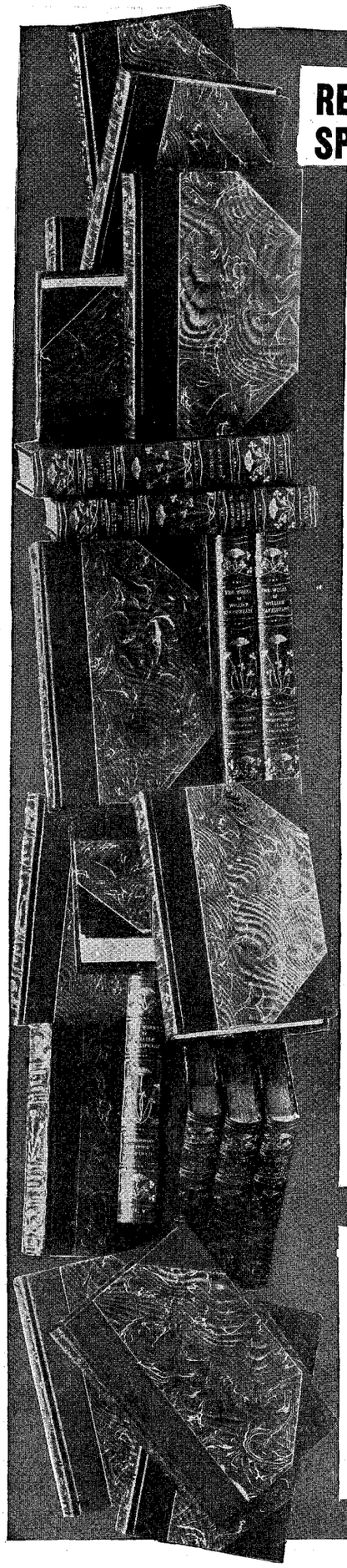

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"THE SIMPLE LIFE," says

in a personal letter to the author of "The Being with the Upturned Face":

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. . . . . .

"Volcanic tendencies are really regenerating, altho so very commonly deplored. . . . Our excitations are the pinions by which we move and rise."

. . . . . .

"The impetuous man is best equipped, for he has the means to drive his faculties to their purpose. Otherwise, however brilliant, life is a vehicle with its fires drawn; and what are its varied and exact parts without the basic heat?"

. . . . . .

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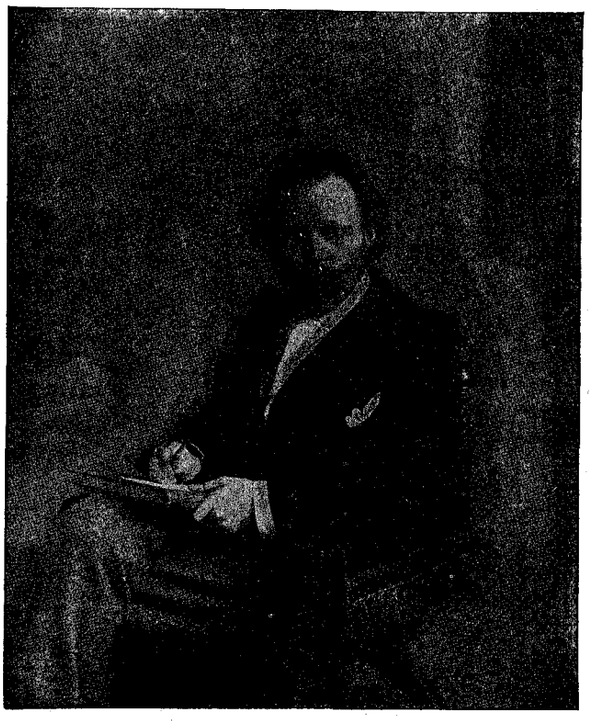

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

JUST at a time when the newspapers are all telling the Democratic party what it ought to do, Mr. Bryan comes forward with the remark that this is the year when the campaign was shaped to suit the Democratic papers which bolted in 1896 and 1900, and yet the defeat "is apparently greater than the party suffered in either of those years." Having thus discredited editorial advice, he proceeds to argue that the party must return to radicalism. And many papers that do not care to offer any advice on the subject predict that such will be the future course of the party. "The conservatives will become Republican, and party conflicts between Republicans and Democrats will be conflicts between conservatism and radicalism," prophesies the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.); and so think the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) and the New York *Sun* (Rep.). The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, a "Gold Democratic" paper, interprets the sweeping Democratic defeat as "the discharge of the existing generation of Democratic leaders from the public service," and remarks sadly: "We have come indeed to a certain parting of the ways. The old simple beliefs are steadily but surely fading away." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), too, admits with regret that Bryan "has the reorganizers on the hip," and it anticipates that "the radicals will rule at the next national convention." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, an independent paper which supported Parker, believes "that the Democratic candidate for President in 1908 will represent an aggressive radicalism, much more pronounced than that of 1896 or 1900, and that the old-fashioned Democrats of the East, of the type of Cleveland, Olney, and Parker, will be out of it." Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, and Alexander Troup, of New Haven, make similar predictions. A report is current that Bryan, Hearst, and Watson will form a triumvirate to swing the Democracy over to radicalism, or form a new radical party.

Mr. Bryan recommends, in a long manifesto, that the party renew its demand for an income tax, maintain its position on the tariff, oppose a large army and navy and imperialism, favor bimetalism when conditions warrant it, fight the trusts, insist upon remedial labor laws, "so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction," urge the popular election of Senators, favor direct legislation wherever practicable, and recommend "the postal telegraph system, state ownership of railroads, the election of federal judges for fixed terms, and the election of postmasters by the people of their respective communities." Mr. Bryan says of the Democratic defeat:

"The result was due to the fact that the Democratic party attempted to be conservative in the presence of conditions which demand radical remedies. It sounded a partial retreat when it should have ordered a charge all along the line. In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats, who, in the nature of things, can not be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to its reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name.

"The Republican party assumed, as it were, the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantages through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive these exactions may become. The Democratic party can not hope to compete successfully with Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country, the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing several times as many voters as that course would win. The Democratic party has nothing to gain by catering to organized and predatory wealth. It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of those elements."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American* says:

"The Democracy has had enough of 'conservatism' to last it for a generation—forever, let us hope. The Democratic party has no right to be in any degree 'conservative' in the sense meant by these disqualified advisers and discredited critics. It has no right to attempt to conserve any institution, law, or practise that is hurtful to the people. It is the fundamental duty of the Democratic party to be radical in assailing wrong. The Oil trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The Beef trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The Coal trust wants the Democracy to be 'conservative.' All those 'business interests' which are not business interests at all, but piratical interests, want the Democracy to be 'conservative.' The aim of the plundering trusts has been to reduce the Democratic party to a 'conservative' servitude—to make it nationally what it is in Pennsylvania, where it is a mere attachment to the Republican party, and its organization can not be employed by the people when they seek to strike at their despoilers and oppressors. The American masses demonstrated on Tuesday how much respect and liking they have for a 'conservative' Democratic party.

"Douglas was not elected governor of Republican Massachusetts because he was 'conservative.' Folk was not elected governor of Missouri because he was 'conservative.' Those who approve a 'conservatism' which is good for the privileged and bad for the people are not Democrats. They belong in the Republican party and will do Democracy, real Democracy, a service by going there. The greatest need of this republic to-day is an aggressive and well-organized radical party—a party devoted to intelligent progress. Tuesday's tremendous Republican sweep has made it certain that the republic's greatest need will be supplied.

"Henceforward the Democratic party, taught by a gigantic defeat the consequences of attempting to republicanize itself, will be radical in its spirit and its proposals—patriotically and wisely radical. It will be radical in its demand for the destruction of the

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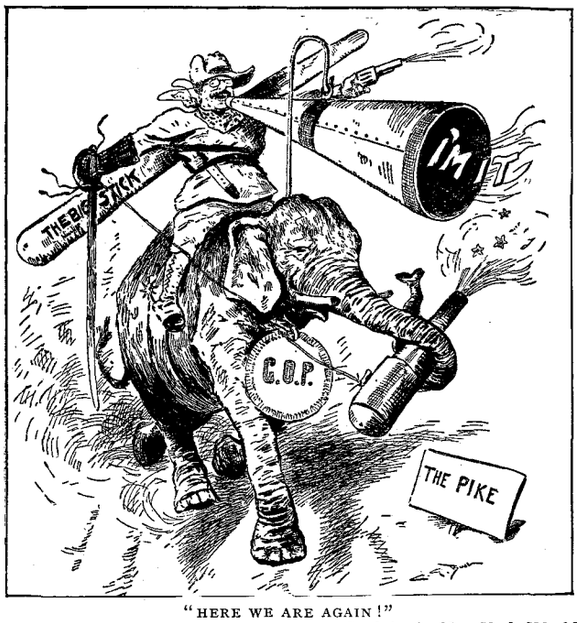


"HERE WE ARE AGAIN!"
—Bush in the New York *World*.

criminal trusts. It will be radical in its demand that the protection of the tariff shall be taken away from industrial combinations which openly rob the American citizen by charging him higher prices for their products than they do the foreigner. It will be radical in its demand for the enforcement of the laws against combinations in restraint of trade. It will be radical in its demand for an income tax, in order that wealth shall be made to bear its rightful share of the cost of government. It will be radical in fighting intrenched privilege in the interest of the unprivileged. Radicalism of this kind is the truest conservatism."

The newspapers whose advice Mr. Bryan depreciates do not hesitate, however, to attack his program. "The South," the Columbia (S. C.) *State* (Dem.) assures us, "will draw the line on Populism and Socialism." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) believes that "any further concession to the 'radical' element" by the Democrats "would only serve to make the Republican party more powerful, if such a thing is possible"; and the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) predicts similarly that when the party ceases to have room for both radicals and conservatives, "it will cease to be much of a factor in American affairs." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) seems to think that the party has reached a remarkably advantageous position by its attitude during the campaign, and it thinks that "if it maintains that attitude it will certainly enter upon the next national campaign with the sure promise of victory." The New York *Times* (Dem.) argues that the defeat was due to the popular condemnation of the Bryanism of 1896 and 1900, which still tainted the party, and it asks: "When the patient lies at the point of death from a prolonged and wasting disease, what is the best cure for him—a fresh attack of the disease?"

The New York *World* (Dem.) takes this hopeful view:

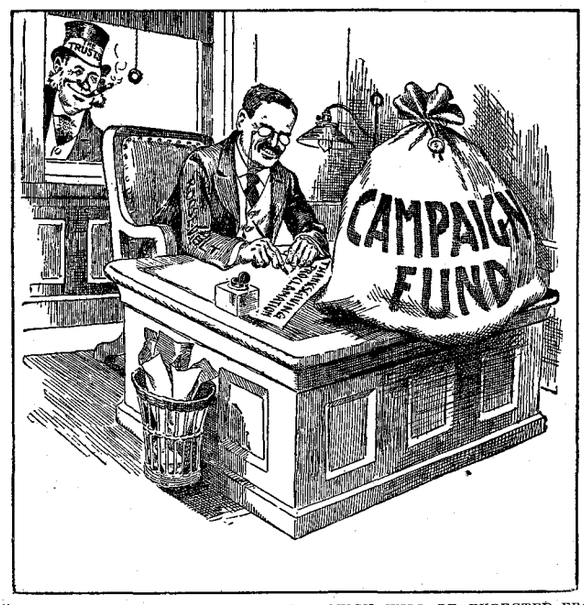
"The Democratic party has survived many crises and follies, from its monstrous alliance with the slave-holding oligarchy to its wretched surrender to the advocates of a debased currency. It has been seemingly wounded to the death not once but many times—in 1860, in 1864, in 1872, in 1896. Yet some of its greatest victories have followed its most disastrous defeats, as the election of a Democratic House in 1874, after the Greeley collapse, and the subsequent polling of a great plurality of the popular vote for Mr. Tilden in 1876. The party has recovered more slowly from the wounds inflicted in 1896 than from those inflicted in 1872; but its vitality is still greater, and despite the disaster of Tuesday there is no reason to despair.

"The party yielded to the radicals in 1896 and was overthrown. It yielded to them again in 1900 and was again defeated. It lacked the courage in the convention of 1904 to reassert its old principles of Democratic faith, and has again been punished by the people.

"The lesson is plain. If the Democratic party is to win it must be thoroughly and completely Democratic—as it was in Jefferson's day, in Jackson's day, in Tilden's day, in Cleveland's day. The results of Tuesday show that it can not win if it is half Democratic and half Populist. It can not survive at all if in its leadership it is to be half Populist and half Socialist."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.) thinks that the defeat has eliminated both Bryan and Parker, and it prophesies that the new leader will be some man like Folk, of Missouri. To quote:

"We have been told that the defeat of Judge Parker would inevitably lead to the disintegration of the Democratic party and the reascendency in its place of the Populist party, which for some years held that great organization in subjection. From this conclusion we entirely dissent. In good report and evil report the Democratic party has maintained its vitality for more than a century, and it still has a long life before it, if our free institutions are to be perpetuated. In the next four years new conditions and new men are to come to the front. Without seeking to assume the rôle



"MUCH HAS BEEN GIVEN TO US, AND MUCH WILL BE EXPECTED FROM US." (From Roosevelt's Thanksgiving Proclamation.)
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

of a prophet, one may fairly assume that in 1908 the logical candidate of the Democratic party will be some one of the type of Mr. Folk of Missouri, who will at that time have nearly finished his four years' term as governor of that State, and who, if he serves the people in that office as he has served them in less important public positions, will have made for himself a name and reputation which will command national recognition. We say this because it seems to us that by the defeat of Judge Parker not only he, but also Mr. Bryan, is eliminated from all political calculations as to the future, and that a true revival of the national Democracy will rest in the hands of entirely new men."

Mr. Watson says he will attempt to organize a new party "along the lines of Jeffersonian democracy," as he has no idea that the Democratic party can carry out Mr. Bryan's program. He declares:

"I have no faith whatever that reforms will be accomplished by the Democratic party. It is discredited in the eyes of the people by a series of crushing defeats, but it has been so vacillating in its course, it has changed its principles so often, has run from one extreme to another so recently, had such a magnificent opportunity in 1892 to work out the reforms to which it stood pledged and made such a wretched use of that opportunity, that it can not inspire the confidence which leads to success.

"Mr. Bryan has no substantial reason for believing that he can ever get the national Democratic party to adopt the Populist program which he has just formulated. The Democratic party never did do it, and the presumption is that it never will. The plutocratic element has just as much power within the party now as it had when the St. Louis convention met."

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A DANGEROUS MAJORITY IN CONGRESS.

THE Republican majority of a hundred or thereabouts in the next House is so big that a number of Republican papers are alarmed. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), for instance, is glad that Mr. Cannon is Speaker, for "there will be special need of his services to keep the large and triumphant Republican majority from becoming surfeited with its success." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.), too, warns the House leaders that "the increased majority in the House is in many instances derived from unexpected Democratic defeat," where "districts which were strongly represented, and supposed to be impregnable, were revolutionized," and "such districts can not be held two years hence except by the wisest policy on the part of the whole House, which will afford no argument for change." "The utmost economy," counsels the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* (Rep.), "should be insisted on, and "reciprocity in trade relations with foreign countries should be extended." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) suggests a revision of the tariff. The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.), after recalling how previous Congressional majorities have been overthrown, observes:

"The fact is that there is nothing stable in politics, and that there is always great danger for a party in an overwhelming success. It is apt to produce an unwarranted complacency, arrogance, inattention to much that is deservedly calling for recognition. It is apt also to result in serious disappointments of expectation. It imposes upon those who are entrusted with power the very special duty of supplying to themselves that alertness that is naturally developed when there is a strong opposition. It encourages the evil elements in the party, bad men and aggressive, selfish groups, to aim at a tyrannous control that may lead later to party disaster.

MAKING UP TO THE WIDOW.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*

"So the Republican party to-day should feel that it must resist such a control. It should understand that the people still have faith in its promises of reciprocity and tariff revision; that they are looking to it for the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, and that their support will vanish if it should be a party of special privileges instead of a people's party."

Mr. Bryan's effort to control the Nebraska legislature and secure a seat in the federal Senate resulted in the choice of three members favorable to him, in a total of 133. Mr. Addicks is said to have given up his attempt to secure one of Delaware's seats in the Senate, and a newspaper report has it that Col. Henry A. Du-Pont, of Wilmington, will be given the honor. The next Senate is expected to contain 58 Republicans and 32 Democrats.

The situation in the next House is given as follows by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"For the first time since the foundation of the Republican party, a Congress has been elected having a working majority of one hundred for the party also in control of the Senate and the Presidency. In the Fifty-second Congress, 1891–93, the Democrats had a majority of 140, but Harrison was President and the Senate was Republican. In the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895–97, the Republicans had a majority of 133 and controlled the Senate, but Cleveland was President. The Fifty-first Congress, which passed the McKinley act, had a working majority of only 7, while in the Fifty-fifth, which passed the Dingley act, the Republican majority over Democrats and Populists was 42. Aside from the weakening of the opposition—always an unfortunate thing in a legislative body—it is particularly unfortunate that the minority in the next Congress should be so largely sectional. Northern States which are represented by 55 Democrats in the present Congress have elected only 29 to the next. There will be at least 20 solidly Republican state delegations, as against 16 at present, and several more with but one Democrat each. New York loses 6 Democrats, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois 5, Indiana 2, Ohio 3, and Missouri 5. Such strong men as Cowherd of Missouri and Williams of Illinois are among the fallen. Whether the minority can recover from this blow sufficiently to make next year anything like the effective opposition it did in the last, under Mr. John Sharp Williams, is a question in which men of all parties have an interest."

GOVERNORS WHO STEMMED THE TIDAL WAVE.

A LUXURIANT growth of Democratic presidential timber was seen rising majestically above the waters of the Republican deluge on the morning after election. Five States which chose Roosevelt electors were captured by Democratic candidates for governor, a result that has startled the newspapers and started them to talking about the causes of this interesting result. In Massachusetts, William L. Douglas (Dem.), despite a Roosevelt plurality of 86,000, rolled up a plurality of 37,000 for himself; in Missouri, Joseph W. Folk (Dem.) stands almost, if not entirely, alone among Democratic candidates as victor; in Minnesota, John A. Johnson (Dem.), by reason of a campaign slander directed against him, but which operated, in boomerang fashion, upon his opponents, won a victory in an election in which every other candidate on his ticket went down in defeat; in Colorado, Alva Adams (Dem.) defeated Governor Peabody, whose handling of the strike troubles had brought him into prominence; and in Montana, Gov. Joseph K. Toole (Dem.) is returned in an election that gave Roose-

EVERYTHING GONE BY THE BOARD.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

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JOHN A. JOHNSON (DEM.),
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WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS (DEM.),
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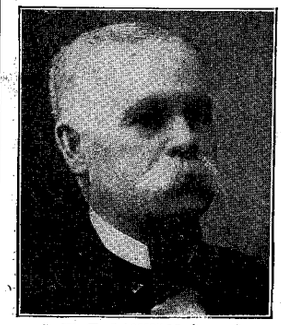
Montana.



S. W. T. LANHAM (DEM.),
Texas.

R. B. GLENN (DEM.),
North Carolina.

velt a substantial margin. Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, whose election and reelection in a Republican State have brought him into prominence, is defeated this year by a plurality of barely 600 in a total vote of 69,000.

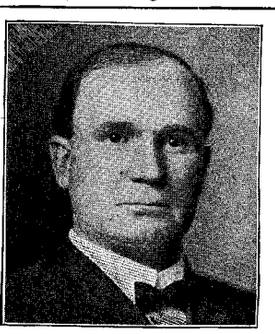
Mr. Douglas's victory in Massachusetts is exciting the most remark. It is "amazing," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.); "astounding," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). At the Democratic headquarters in Boston on election night the faces of the managers are said to have been wreathed with "expressions of joyous astonishment." The result is attributed partly to the popularity of the Democratic candidate with the labor element and to his vigorous tariff-revision campaign, and partly to several unpopular acts of Governor Bates, who was up for reelection. The newspapers were filled with Democratic advertising, and the wayside sign-boards told the wayfarer how Mr. Douglas had risen from poverty to wealth and how the trusts were robbing the people by means of the tariff. Mr. Douglas himself explains his victory in a newspaper interview in which he says:

"I made the fight solely on the proposition that we should have reciprocity, and that all trusts which sell their products abroad cheaper than we can buy them here should not be permitted to enjoy protection. I gave them practical examples of the working of the tariff. I told them that on every pair of shoes costing $3 turned out of our factories, there was a tariff duty of nine cents on the raw material. I instanced a recent purchase of $550,000 of leather, which I bought from the trust, on which there was a duty of $55,000. I gave concrete illustrations in the woolen, cotton, and other trades.

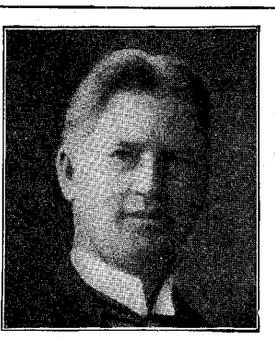
"It was an issue that touched a popular chord. They said in the national campaign that we had no issue. We had the greatest, the most vital of issues. For some reason it was subordinated in our national campaign. It was the one issue of all others to have pressed—it was the thing the people were palpitating over. We made our people understand that the tariff and trust question is the same—that it is idle to talk of solving the trust question so long as we are sheltering these 'giant paupers' under our protection system.

"I told our people that Massachusetts put $6 in the protection pool for every dollar it took out; that our 650,000 homes contributed $65,000,000 a year to the trusts; that the Steel trust alone reaps $80,000,000 a year out of protection, and pockets it, selling

ALBERT E. MEAD (REP.),
Washington.



FRANK R. GOODING (REP.),
Idaho.



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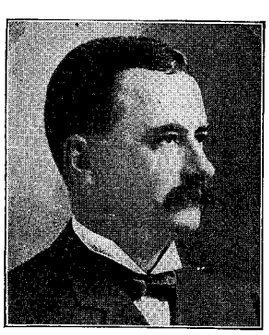
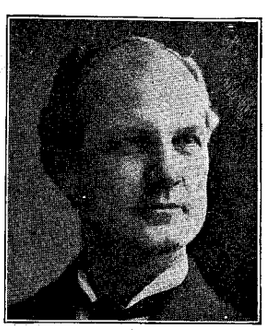


DUNCAN C. HEYWARD (DEM.),
South Carolina.



JAMES B. FRAZIER (DEM.),
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NAPOLEON B. BROWARD (DEM.),
Florida.

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Defeated by Adams in Colorado.

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abroad cheaper than we can buy from it. And yet they have the assurance to tell us the trust question has nothing to do with the tariff.

"My election means the first gun in a battle for reciprocity and tariff relief."

Adams's victory in Colorado is viewed with apprehension by those who approve Governor Peabody's vigorous anti-labor-union methods. Thus the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) remarks:

"Governor Peabody's defeat in Colorado is regrettable, for it has been accomplished by a union of the forces of disorder. The governor went to extremes in the effort to quell the anarchy in his State, resulting from the miners' strike, but it was the manifestation of his zeal for good order and the outcome of conditions difficult, if not impossible, to deal with by the ordinary processes of civil law. The campaign against his reelection was led by the worst elements of his turbulent State, and his defeat is apt to be construed as a license to murder and to prevent honest men from working when they desire to do so. The situation may be saved if Governor-Elect Adams takes hold with a firm hand and performs his full duty."

The Washington *Times* (Ind.), however, observes reassuringly:

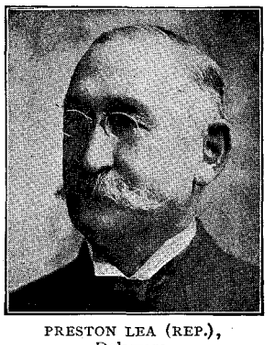
"Alva Adams is a safe and conservative man, who has before been the chief executive. While he takes the seat vacated by Governor Peabody he will be found as firmly opposed to anarchy and misrule as the gentleman who retires."

Republican papers like the Boston *Transcript*, the Philadelphia *North American*, and the Chicago *Tribune* rejoice over Mr. Folk's victory in Missouri as heartily as any Democratic organ does. *The Tribune* makes this comment:

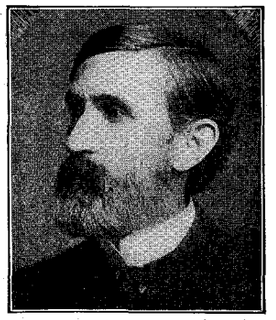
"Just honesty. That's all. A perfectly simple proposition. A child could see it. But it took a big man to work it.

"Just honesty. Thou shalt not steal. When Moses said it, it was already old. When Folk said it, it was still new. It runs through autocracy, aristocracy, democracy, and all other forms of government, and if it doesn't vivify them, they are dead. The election in Missouri went to the roots of life.

"Just honesty. Why should a man who believes in it be reviled as a revolutionist? Because the business men who were advancing their interests in Missouri by bribery regarded any change as a revolution. They wanted no change. They were conservatives.

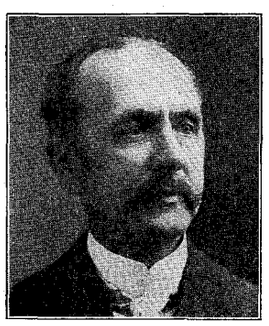


PRESTON LEA (REP.), Delaware.

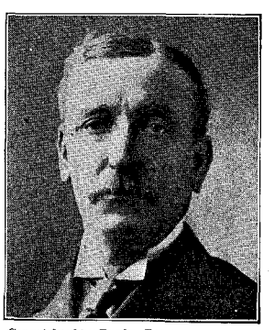


WILLIAM O. DAWSON (REP.), West Virginia.

GEORGE H. UTTER (REP.), Rhode Island.



JOHN C. CUTLER (REP.), Utah.



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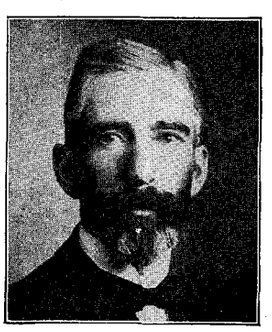
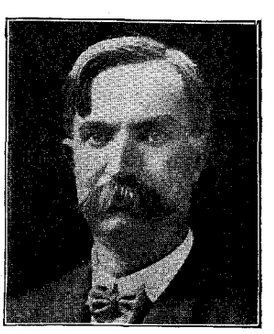
JOHN MCLANE (REP.), New Hampshire.



BRYANT B. BROOKS (REP.), Wyoming.



FRED M. WARNER (REP.), Michigan.

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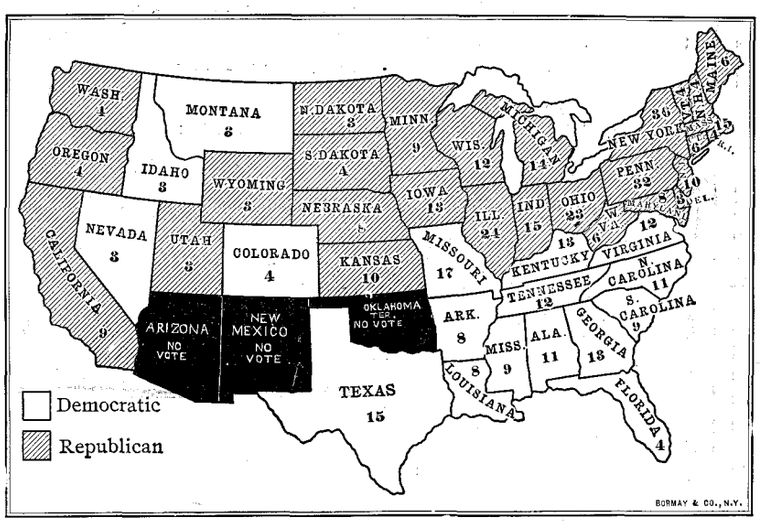
Folk wanted a big change. He was a radical. There was no telling how far he might go. If he objected to having business interests control the legislature by bribery he might object to having them control it by discrimination in freight rates. He might get flightier and flightier till he was as insane as La Follette.

"Meanwhile he gives no indications of having anything in mind except honesty. Honesty has elected him Democratic governor of Missouri. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) is very glad."

Mr. Johnson's *coup* in Minnesota is described as follows by the New York *Evening Post:*

"John A. Johnson, the successful Democratic candidate for governor in Minnesota, was the son of a Swedish immigrant, and his youth was spent in the most abject poverty. Some ten days before election a campaign circular was sent broadcast stating that Johnson's father had died in the poorhouse and that his mother had taken in washing. It at least deserves to be remembered as one of the colossal 'breaks' of political history. The press of the State at once investigated its truth. It appeared that the candidate's father had been a town loafer. The son had left school when ten years old to help support the family, and his mother had, it was true, taken in washing, but the father was put, by well-wishers of the family, where he would no longer be an incumbrance to it. The story of the boy's self-reliance and his success under so heavy a handicap not only destroyed the effect of the Republican slurs, but created such a revulsion of feeling in his favor as has never been seen in this country. In a State whose total vote is probably not more than 325,000, Johnson ran something like 140,000 ahead of the Presidential candidate of his party. The unexpected election of Douglas in Massachusetts was brought about by less than 15 per cent. of the voters splitting their tickets. In Minnesota, the incomplete returns indicate that nearly 23 per cent. marked their ballots for Roosevelt and Johnson, an exhibition of independent voting probably without a parallel."



POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1900.

President McKinley received 292 electoral votes; Mr. Bryan, 155. McKinley's popular plurality, 860,000.

THE RENUNCIATION OF A THIRD TERM.

ONE of the allegations that went the rounds during the political campaign was to the effect that if President Roosevelt was elected he would set out to secure the nomination again in 1908, and thus by two elections achieve the Presidency for three terms, contrary to American traditions. Mr. Roosevelt has promptly disposed of that apprehension by his statement on election night that "under no circumstances" will he be a candidate for or accept another nomination. The action on the part of the President is heartily commended both by Republican and Democratic papers, altho one or two of the latter think that he may change his mind later. The President's statement runs as follows:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

"No party prejudices," says the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), "should prevent any Democrat from recognizing frankly the merit of this act of limitation on the President's part. It shows a most commendable appreciation of the dangers to which the country is exposed at the hands of designing men, and it also proves that President Roosevelt has not been carried away from his attachment to the sovereignty of the people by the remarkable evidence he has just received of his own popularity." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), in discussing the President's declaration, brings in some remarks upon his personal popularity. It says:

"It is impossible at this time to predict what may be the President's relations with his party four years hence. He would be daring prophet, indeed, who would venture to predict what may be the relation of parties to one another at that time or the issues upon which the next presidential campaign may turn. Mr. Roosevelt evidently has attracted to himself a large popular following that has not hitherto voted with the Republicans. He has gained largely in States where Populism and other radical ideas have been strong, as well as in States supposedly Democratic. He has made such inroads upon the solid South as to warrant the belief that but for a personal incident at which Southerners generally took offense he would have carried more than one of the few States which gave their votes to Parker. That important element of the population which was especially attracted to Bryan very clearly has not voted for the Democratic candidate this year, and some part of it has apparently gone to Roosevelt.

"All of this gives to the President a position of peculiar power and responsibility. Strong as his party is, his personality has proved stronger. The temptation to self-assertion would thus naturally be great, and in the confusion and realignment of parties which appears inevitable the idea of 'the man on horseback,' to which Mr. Roosevelt's individuality lends itself, would almost certainly arise in many minds. Whether or not he is conscious of this possibility, he has lost no time in expelling it from the public thought. His early declaration leaves the way open, as it would not otherwise have been, for thoughtful plans for the party succession, while leaving the President himself free to carry through his second term with no other care than that of the greatest good to the whole country, which has so magnificently displayed its trust in him. Whether he can do this without disturbance of his party relations is an unsolved problem; but the country will have firm confidence in his patriotic purpose, trusting him not as the 'strong man,' but as the upright President."

The announcement, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), is to his credit, "and it is to be hoped that he will see no reason to change his mind upon the subject. He can do much better service to the country if he is free from any desire to continue as its head after his next term is ended." The Hartford *Times* (Dem.) believes that, as in the case of the Vice-Presidency, he may yield under pressure. That paper remarks:

"There is no reason to doubt the honest intention of Mr. Roosevelt's statement. But this is not to say he will abstain from seeking to control the nomination of his successor. The dominant influence he has developed and his very belief that he knows best what should be done unite to make that probable. It is also to be remembered that he was equally positive in his refusal to accept a nomination as Vice-President, and then yielded 'under pressure.'

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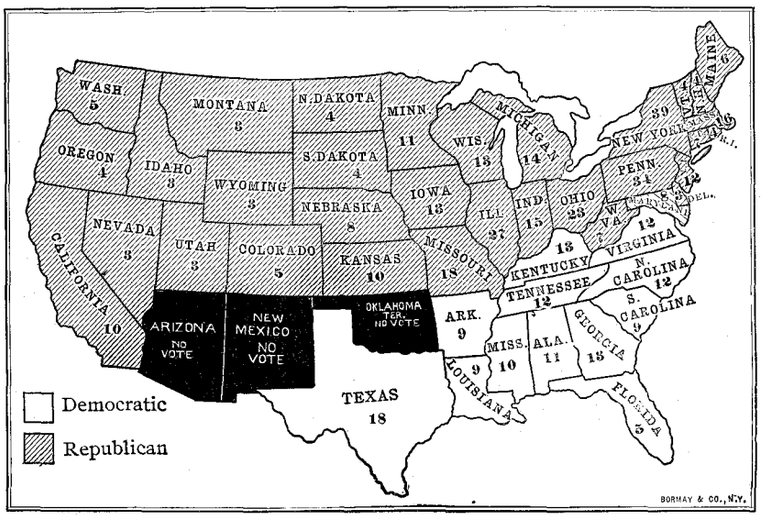
The cases are not quite analogous, but the same quality which made him accept the call of outsiders to the second office in the country exists and might control again. More than one man with the Presidency in view has seen a new light which honestly convinced him that he ought to retract an earlier declaration."

MELTING THE "SOLID SOUTH."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "carried every section where elections, properly so called, are held," remarks the Washington *Evening Star* (Rep.), remarking upon the mighty sweep of the Republican victory, which submerged the entire Union outside of the "Solid South," and rose so high against that barrier as to overflow the border States of Missouri and West Virginia, and render it doubtful whether Maryland is just above, or just below, the surface. "Had there been a free vote and an honest count in the South," believes the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.), "Roosevelt would have carried many of the States of that region." What with the Republican victory in Missouri, the Republican majorities in Maryland and West Virginia in recent years, Kentucky's vote for McKinley in 1896, and the reduced Democratic majorities in Virginia and Tennessee this year, several papers express the belief that the "Solid South" is now beginning to "melt." The total Parker pluralities in the Southern States amount to about 600,000, a figure offset by that of Pennsylvania (494,000 plurality) together with any one of nine other States that gave Roosevelt a plurality of 100,000 or more. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says that where "the anti-negro agitators were most noisy" and where "trick ballots" were used, there "the Republican vote was increased," and it infers that there is "a reaction against tricks of all kinds and a rejection of bogus and bugaboo issues." The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) says similarly:



POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE COUNTRY IN 1904.

President Roosevelt will receive 336 electoral votes; Judge Parker, 140. Roosevelt's popular plurality, about 2,000,000. Maryland's electoral vote is divided, seven votes going to Parker and one to Roosevelt.

"The people of the South are not really with the extreme race radicals who are exploiting the grandfather legislation, denying the black man's right to vote, baiting Booker Washington, abusing the President, and trying to force the negroes into the criminal classes and a state of peonage, and thus thrust them back into slavery. The sounder and more humane sentiment is beginning to prevail. The politically irreconcilable South is dwindling.

"Let it dwindle. It will be a good thing for all the people—a good thing for the Vardamans and Tillmans themselves—when it is gone. Its disappearance will conduce to the advent of the time when there will be no North, no South, no East, no West, but a country really one and indivisible in its devotion to freedom and progress."

The Southern papers reply that the South is still solid, and is kept solid by the instinct of opposition to Republican interference in the race problem. "The South has been driven by self-protection to stand solidly for the only party which has promised security and peace," declares the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.); and the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.) says:

"To-day the South is the most American and most patriotic part of the Union. If its circumstances as respects the race question are peculiar, this is not its fault, but the result of historical causes over which it had no control. It desires only to be let alone to solve in peace the economic problems with which it is concerned. It desires to cooperate with the other States of the Union in public affairs, sharing the common life of the nation and participating with the rest in its benefits. At present the South enjoys a large measure of material prosperity. Its agriculture, mines, manufactures, lumbering interests and railways are being rapidly developed. Capital is being accumulated locally, and outside capital is pouring in. Movement, energy, progress, and hopefulness—these are the characteristics of the situation that strike all who travel in Dixie at the present time. The Southern people are, in fact, absorbed in the industrial problems that confront them and do not wish to be diverted into the barren field of national politics. Time was when the Southern States were leaders in this field; but they no longer aspire to such leading, being content to occupy themselves with their local material interests. The statesman who applauded the red ruin of the reconstruction policy on the ground that he wished to reduce the Southern people to such a state of domestic wretchedness that they would no longer be interested in national politics succeeded in his purpose only too well. The losses of the reconstruction era are not yet made good. Material wellbeing is still the engrossing task. Enjoying harmonious relations with their colored labor, the white people of the South hope to achieve this task. To their minds the meddling of Northern people with the Southern negro is an industrial evil which delays the recuperation of the country. In politics the African is a failure; he adds nothing to the common stock of statesmanship, civic intelligence, or administrative efficiency. On the contrary, he deteriorates everything of this character within the sphere of his influence. Meanwhile 'politics' has impaired his efficiency in the only field of effort for which he has any pronounced capacity. For these reasons, among others, they deprecate interference from outside by those who do not understand their problem. If they subordinate all other issues to the race issue it is only because they know too well how that issue affects their vital interests."

LA FOLLETTE'S VICTORY.

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE'S reelection by a margin of some 50,000 is attributed by his enemies to the popularity of the President, who carried Wisconsin by about 130,000. Horace A. Taylor, of Wisconsin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said to a Washington correspondent: "A yellow dog would have been elected on the Republican ticket in Wisconsin, just because the people were crazy to vote for the President, and did not dare to run the risk of scratching lest they injure their idol. That's why they voted for the La Follette crowd; not because La Follette and his men were possessed of any popularity of their own." The Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.), however, thinks that the people voted for Roosevelt and La Follette because both stand for similar ideals. It says: "Governor La Follette has succeeded on the same grounds that placed Roosevelt so high in popular approval. The same expectations of both exist, whether the two men in their persons and policies stand parallel or not. One impulse has contributed alike to their success." The Milwaukee *Free Press*

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(Rep.) quotes Mr. Folk's dictum that "a party, to win, must stand for something, not merely against something," and says that the "Stalwarts" in Wisconsin failed because they "had nothing to offer." It says:

"They knew that their ill-starred movement had nothing to offer to the people, and that it was offering nothing, except to defeat the men who were offering something and something that the people had shown for some years that they believed in.

"There wasn't any use in such a campaign as that. It could not win. It never was going to win; but the thick-headed, blundering, malignant managers of the campaign could not see it. They could not see anything. They can not see even now, that they are beaten, and that the State is sick and tired of them and their 'fight,' which they say they are going to keep up."

Governor La Follette says, in a despatch to the New York *Press*:

"The result of the election in Wisconsin has a profound significance quite independent of persons. The concrete issues involved are simple and clearly right. The nomination of all candidates by direct vote, the taxation of public-service corporations at the same rate as other taxable property, the regulation of transportation charges, are propositions fundamentally just in government. They would have been adopted long ago in Wisconsin if they had not encountered the powerful opposition of 'special interests in combination with the political machines of both parties, now well understood as the system.'

"The press of the State has been purchased and syndicated. Legislature after legislature has been controlled to defeat the will of the people plainly expressed in platform pledges and ratified at the polls. Issues have been misrepresented, their supporters maligned, and every effort employed to make a progressive movement for maintenance of essential principles in government appear a radical and revolutionary attack upon business interests and property rights.

"That the contest waged for ten years should result in the adoption by the people of a most complete primary law, giving every voter an equal voice in the selection of candidates for office, including United States Senators, by Australian ballot, is worth many times the cost of the struggle. I believe this law will destroy the power of the political boss and the rule of the machine in politics, and, by making every official directly responsible to his constituency, will prevent the manipulation of legislatures by agents of special interests.

"The election result not only insures the efficiency of the railway tax law recently adopted, but further legislation with respect to other public-service corporations. The next legislature will give the State a rate commission that will insure reasonable transportation charges, abolish the system of secret rebates, prevent unjust discrimination between persons and places, and bring the public service corporations back to their legitimate business as common carriers."

TRUST MONEY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

THE Republican victory "demonstrates that you can not beat the trusts," says Judge Parker, as quoted in the New York *American* (Dem.). "The trust money," he adds, "bought the floating vote and caused the result." So far as we have seen, no newspaper supports the allegation in just this form; but the objection to trust contributions to campaign funds persists after the close of the campaign. The possibility of corrupting an Administration in this way, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) thinks, "is the gravest danger which now confronts the American people." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which takes no stock in the charge that Chairman Cortelyou blackmailed the trusts, dares the Republican and Democratic managers to open their books and show where their money came from and where it went. It is said that Bourke Cockran (Dem.) intends to introduce into Congress a bill providing for publicity for campaign finances, a measure that is recommended as follows by the New York *World* (Dem.):

"Regardless of Mr. Roosevelt's overwhelming success, the great moral issue of the campaign remains the supreme moral issue with which the nation must grapple.

"It should never again be possible even to suspect that a secret partnership existed between the campaign managers of a candidate for President and great corporations liable to punishment for violations of federal statutes.

"It should never again be possible to raise the question as to whether trusts and corporations were seeking to buy the Presidency for anybody.

"No corporation liable to prosecution under the federal statutes should ever be permitted to contribute to a campaign fund for the election of federal officers.

"There should be complete publicity as to all contributions and expenditures.

"To secure the enactment of laws to these ends is the great duty now confronting American citizenship."

Nor are the Democratic papers the only ones that recommend publicity. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that "to allow absolutely free latitude to the great trusts to contribute to campaign funds is dangerous," and it adds:

"There should be a federal statute, with ample provision against evasion, requiring campaign committees which directly or indirectly have to do with the election of Congressmen or Presidents to open their campaign balance-sheets to examination. The examiners should have the protection, sanction, and authority of the law. To deceive them should be made a penal offense. The examiners, of course, should not all come from one party.

"Such a publicity law will not at once correct all the evils of the present system. There will be evasions of the law. But some day a party will be caught in such an evasion, and it will lose an election in consequence. That will teach politicians to obey the requirements.

"In the present campaigns attention has been called to the prevalence of corporate contributions to political funds. Chairman Cortelyou has been accused of blackmailing the trusts. Thomas W. Lawson has accused the Standard Oil Company of an enormous contribution to the Democratic chest. The editor of *The Tribune*, after careful investigation, has arrived at the following conclusion: "In this campaign large corporations have been solicited for contributions by both parties. There has been nothing in the nature of blackmail, however. Corporations have generally contributed to both parties in equal measure. Thus they are bound to be in with the winner. The campaign contributions this year have been far less than in 1896 or 1900. But there is no reason why in 1908 and 1912 corporate campaign contributions should not exceed all previous records.

"The danger of permitting this practise to go on is patent. A remedy must be found. The surest remedy, in the opinion of *The Tribune*, would be a publicity law, with penal penalties for evasion or disobedience."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the Filipinos had voted it might have been worse.—*The New York American.*

MR. BRYAN is a bigger man than ever in a party that is smaller than ever.—*The Washington Star.*

HOW would you like to be waiting to be relieved by the Baltic fleet?—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE relations between England and Russia should be very pure, as they are strained so often.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ALL that Judge Parker needed to complete his course in farming was a gold brick experience.—*The Washington Star.*

THERE are a good many men who would give more than three dollars and a half to stand in Douglas's shoes to-day.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE Electoral College is about the only one which has maintained its popularity without the aid of a football team.—*The Baltimore American.*

AN excuse for the South being solid is found in the fact that it is being squeezed into a smaller corner of the map.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

THE doubtful States, it is now apparent, were so called because it was doubtful whether Roosevelt would carry them by 50,000 or by 100,000.—*The New York Evening Post.*

ALGERNON SARTORIS, grandson of General Grant, ridicules the establishment of the jury system in the Philippines, where he says the lower natives are too easily corrupted. So? Noticed something of the same sort here.—*The New York Evening Telegram.*

A JAPANESE writer in *The Independent* informs us that General Nogi is the author of "a classic Chinese poem" which "men do not seem able to repeat with dry eyes, without chokings in their throats." The first line runs like this: "Sei ba susumazu hito katarazu."

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LETTERS AND ART.

UNPUBLISHED THOUGHTS OF VICTOR HUGO.

INSTEAD of waning with the years, Victor Hugo's star seems to gain in brilliance. Its ray appears undimmed even in the present thick-sown sky of literary Paris. Every unprinted scrap from the hand of the "master" is seized upon eagerly by the Paris publishers. The most recent, and not the least interesting, of Hugo's posthumous utterances are published in the October issues of the *Revue de Paris*. In an article on "Victor Hugo at Guernsey," which describes conversations with M. Paul Stapfer, an intimate friend of the poet, are some rather trenchant criticisms of famous contemporaries:

"I am not surprised at what criticism thinks it has discovered since the death of Alfred de Musset—the pretended 'great sides' of his poetry. Musset is a charming, slight, and delicate poet belonging to the family of Horace and of that good La Fontaine whom M. Taine commends to our admiration as the greatest poet of France! Great? Neither one is great. Let us keep the word in reserve for the giants. If Musset has reached the plane of greatness it is in exceptional cases only, and in the same way exactly that Béranger has attained to poetry—by a flight which has not been sustained. He has imitated Byron in large measure, and I find the nickname 'Miss Byron,' which has been applied to him in an attempt to define his talent, as just as it is pretty. Nevertheless, it is not fair to place him below his real standard of merit simply because he has been overestimated. Whatever M. Ulbach may say, Alfred de Musset is superior to Béranger as a poet. But he is far inferior to Lamartine, in whose case greatness is not exceptional, and who floats in the upper regions as in his element."

Victor Hugo professed great admiration for what he called the "current style of the seventeenth century." He pronounced Racine's epistolary style "excellent." He held that, with the exception of Voltaire, Diderot, and Beaumarchais, the prose of the eighteenth century was "feeble," common, and vulgar. He would not make an exception of Montesquieu in rendering this sweeping judgment. M. Stapfer makes the amazing statement that Hugo would admit only one classic in the nineteenth century: *Himself.*

"There is only one classic in this century, do you understand me well?—only one. It is myself. I am the man of our time who knows French best. After me come Sainte-Beuve and Mérimée. Mérimée, however, is a writer of short breath, a consumptive, one of those for whom the adjective 'sober' was invented. A fine eulogium, in truth, to pronounce upon an author! Sobriety may mean a bad stomach. Continence is not a very great virtue when one is continent like Origen. Was not Barthélemy Sainte-Hilaire, translator of the Iliad, advised to praise the sobriety of Homer? To think, *grand Dieu!* that the father of poetry had fallen into the hands of such imbeciles! Whatever hopelessly stupid literary criticism has been possible to perpetrate has been applied to Homer. A person named Valles wrote this phrase relative to the 'Toilers of the Sea': 'Who was Homer? A stereotyper. Let M. Victor Hugo be careful! If he keeps on, his works will sink to the level of the Iliad and the Odyssey.' . . . . . .

"Thirty-five members of the French Academy are ignorant of French, and among this number our friend, M. Guizot—a dreamy writer, a melancholy writer, a Protestant writer, but a great orator—the most powerful orator of the century. Formerly I admired him greatly and supported him. There was a time when he had in me a faithful supporter of his political propaganda under Louis Philippe. . . . . .

"Cousin is an infamous beggar (*gueux*), and, whatever may be said to the contrary, he is destitute of real literary talent. Édouard Bertin demanded of me one day what I thought of him. 'I despise him thoroughly,' replied I. 'You are right,' returned Bertin. 'He has the soul of a lackey.' Nisard has changed his skin several times. I knew him as a romantic, and it was I who introduced him to the *Débats* from which Armand Carrel, a man devoid of any kind of talent, lured him to the *National*. Vitel also belongs to those of whom the Gospel speaks. He has seen the light; he has abandoned it. Not a bad fellow withal. Chateaubriand is full of magnificent things. In the 'Memoires d'Outre-Tombe' he has displayed immense talent; but he is the personification of one devoid of love for mankind, an odious personality."

In one of his talks with M. Stapfer, Hugo sketches a sort of philosophical and religious *Credo:*

"I know that I am immortal. If others have not the conviction of their immortality, I am sorry for them, but it is their own affair. I do not dispute what they think. Doubtless they are right in what concerns them most and their instinct does not deceive them. I said one day to a self-declared materialist whom you know—our poor friend Kesler now dead, alas! and consigned to mother earth a little after your departure from Guernsey—and I illustrated my idea by a comparison which made so strong an impression upon him that I noticed it and afterward wrote down my words. You may read them later in a book to be entitled 'Explanations.' Kesler then said to me: 'I am sure, absolutely sure, that I shall die utterly. Nothing of me shall survive. That which you call my soul shall die with my body. I have the intimate certainty of this, the indestructible conviction. I know it; I feel it; it is for me a matter that has been proved. To your conviction, which you think clear and profound, I oppose another which is not less so. Which of us is right?

"'We are both right,' replied I.

"'How is that?'

"'Look you. A poet, a great genius (call him Dante, Æschylus, Shakespeare), writes two verses. During his absence the two verses begin a conversation: 'How happy we are,' says one. 'Behold, we are immortal! What glory, my friend! and what duration! Eternity is ours! As long as the human mind shall subsist, as long as there shall be a human language, we shall live in the memory of men!'

"'Bah,' says the other, 'do you believe that? What a singular thought. I have no such idea at all. I am living now, true; but it is strange, it seems to me—I feel that in an instant I shall be dead.' Thereupon the poet reenters his study, approaches the table where he has written the two verses, reads them over again, takes up his pen, scratches one out and preserves the other. . . . And you see how both were right."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PLAYS THAT ARE NEEDED IN AMERICA.

SO many of the plays produced on the American stage nowadays are foreign importations, that the "expert" opinions of such men as Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, and Clyde Fitch, the playwright, in regard to the needs of the native drama, are to be welcomed. Mr. Frohman, who writes in *The Cosmopolitan* (November) under the title, "The Tendencies of the American Stage," declares that "the fault with some of our so-called American plays is that, while the characters are dressed like Americans and talk like them, they are simply disguised French and German people undergoing the trials and tribulations incident upon the conditions of France and Germany." He continues:

"Now, French and American plays proceed quite differently. French dramatists find situations and develop character from them. The American tendency is to draw certain characters together and develop a situation from the clash or harmony of such a meeting. French playwriting is subtle, shrewd, remorseless, deft. Fate, as in the old Greek drama, is set in motion voluntarily or involuntarily by one of the characters who is powerless to set it back. Typical and admirable instances are Sardou's 'Fédora' and 'Patrie' and his 'Cléopatra,' and so it is in 'Tess' and 'Tanqueray.' Here the action is coldly classical, the dialogue high-pitched, and tho the situations succeed one another with almost American rapidity, they are nevertheless calculated and the movement philosophical.

"American conditions do not demand such intense extremities. It is not that we are not romantic, and, I hope, capable of chivalry, even when we know that such chivalry is not going to pay. Indeed, I venture to assert that under a quiet and practical exterior exists a deep sentiment for the graceful things in life, an exterior which furnishes just the sort of contrast which is so dramatically effective in a hero, coolness in danger—often more telling than the brandishing volubility of other nations—a disposition to do heroic things without pausing to recognize that they are great, and a

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strong feeling for domesticity and peace or other much-maligned sentiment."

Where can we find a more interesting subject for a play than the American girl? asks Mr. Frohman. "What unsuspected depths," he adds, "may not lie under that light and frivolous manner she assumes as armor, what capacity for self-sacrifice and a heroic constancy of affection which would make her a thrilling heroine?" Or, again, what possibilities lie undeveloped in "the home subject"? Surely "there are no affairs more thrilling to us than our own. And we must have a love-interest in our plays because our plays demand realism, and it is love which is the most real thing in life." Mr. Frohman concludes:

DANIEL FROHMAN.

He declares that "the manager who produces plays which may be and are discussed with interest and affection in a man's home is certain of success."

"What a fruitful source of study are many of the plays, a few of which I select at random, that contain the various qualities I have mentioned, all of them sound, sane, and convincing in theme, plot, character, and treatment: the psychology, construction, and plot of 'Led Astray' and 'The Iron-master'; the romantic chivalry and character-study in 'The Lady of Lyons' and 'The Prisoner of Zenda'; the modern spirit, the dialogue and general wholesomeness of 'The Henrietta' and 'The Banker's Daughter' (the latter marking almost a new era in the management of its plot); the old Lyceum play of 'The Wife'—a splendid variant of this theme; 'Held by the Enemy' and 'Secret Service,' embodying character-study, the intense theatric quality, and the note of modern interest, which always appeals to the audiences of to-day; 'Alabama' as a study of American types; and for the pastoral drama, a class of play of fadeless popularity, note such works as 'The Old Homestead,' 'Shore Acres,' ''Way Down East,' and 'The County Chairman.'

"American audiences in particular look for vivacity and rapid sequence. French and German audiences deprecate action at the expense of reflection. They prefer food for thought. Americans are perhaps too busy to be appreciative of dramatic art. It is not that they do not want esthetic pictures, but that, being busy men and women, they have not the leisure indispensable for a full appreciation of them.

"The manager who produces plays which may be and are discussed with interest and affection in a man's home is certain of success. Life, not as it is, but as it should be, is the motive that should be entertained. There is much that is beautiful and real at the same time—much that should furnish good, sound, convincing, and interesting material for a successful American play."

Mr. Clyde Fitch, who contributes an article on "The Play and the Public" to *The Smart Set* (November), affirms his conviction that "those of us here who love the more serious theater must not feel we are any worse off than Paris and London," so far as the taste of our audiences is concerned. "In Germany and in Austria," he thinks, "it *is* different. There they have a big, serious-minded audience which goes to the play at seven o'clock, with a rested stomach and a free mind. And in Germany they do keep alive the fine plays, and keep a living repertoire of great ones." He says further:

CLYDE FITCH.

He emphasizes the "inestimable" value in a modern play of "reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us."

"Of course there is no real test, except time, by which to prove the great play. For great plays may have faults. It is their faults that make great men human, and why shouldn't it work so with plays, too? No man can say—true, some do!—this play will last, that will not, for the power of prophecy went out with the days of the sibylline leaves. . . . . .

"I feel myself very strongly the particular value—a value which, rightly or wrongly, I can't help feeling inestimable—in a modern play of reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us; every class, every kind, every emotion, every motive, every occupation, every business, every idleness! Never was life so varied, so complex; what a choice, then! Take what strikes you most in the hope it will interest others. Take what suits you most to do—what perhaps you can do best—and then do it better. Be truthful, and then nothing can be too big, nothing should be too small, so long as it is here, and *there!* Apart from the question of literature, apart from the question of art, reflect the real thing with true observation and with sincere feeling for what it is and what it represents, and that is art and literature in a modern play."

THE WOES OF THE PUBLISHER.

JUDGING from recent expressions of opinion both in England and this country, there is a disposition on the part of many publishers to view present tendencies in the publishing trade with a feeling akin to dismay. Mr. Edward Marston, of the old-established firm of Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London, takes occasion, in his newly published autobiography, "After Work," to characterize "the practise of paying authors large or small sums in advance on account of profits which may never come" as a "vicious" phase of "the gambling competition which is the spirit of the age." Mr. Methuen, of Methuen & Co., discoursing in *The Book Monthly* (London) on the changing conditions of the book market, has this to say:

"I dare say few people realize how short the life of an average book is, and how much shorter it is getting. Fifteen years ago you could count on its existence for two or three years. Now three books out of four are almost as dead as mutton in three months. You may sell a few copies afterward, but the sale that remunerates the author and publisher is over before you know where you are. A book is getting like a magazine—the last number is extinct on the 31st of the month."

The anonymous author of a "Publisher's Confession," which has been appearing in instalments in the Boston *Transcript* and which has attracted wide attention, declares that "every really successful publisher could make more money by going into some other business"; and leaves the impression that the rising scale of authors' royalties is ruining the publishing trade. He says:

"The rise of royalties paid to popular authors is the most important recent fact in the publishing world. It has not been many years since ten per cent. was the almost universal rule; and a ten per-cent. royalty on a book

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that sells only reasonably well is a fair bargain between publisher and author. If the publisher do his work well—make the book well, advertise it well, keep a well-ordered and well-managed and energetic house—this division of the profits is a fair division—except in the case of a book that has a phenomenally large sale. Then he can afford to pay more. Unless a book has a pretty good sale, it will not leave a profit after paying more than a ten-per-cent. royalty.

"Figure it for yourself. The retail price of a novel is $1.50. The retail bookseller buys it for about ninety cents. The wholesale bookseller buys it from the publisher for about eighty cents. This eighty cents must pay the cost of manufacturing the book; of selling it; of advertising it; must pay its share toward the cost of keeping the publisher's establishment going—and this is a large and increasing cost; it must pay the author; and it must leave the publisher himself some small profit. Now, if out of this eighty cents which must be divided for so many purposes, the author receives a royalty of twenty per cent. (thirty cents a copy), there is left, of course, only fifty cents to pay all the other items. No other half-dollar in this world has to suffer such careful and continuous division!"

The same writer expresses the wish that "every novelist might have an increasing sale for every book he writes," since "they all earn more than they receive"; but he thinks that "the system they brought with them deserves to die—must die, if publishing is to remain an honorable profession." He continues:

"There are, perhaps, a dozen American novelists who have large incomes from their work; there are many more who have comfortable incomes; but there is none whose income is as large as the writers of gossip for the literary journals would have us believe. It is probably true, for example, as it has been published, that Mr. Hopkinson Smith received $10,000 from the Scribners for the serial right of his latest novel, and fifteen per cent. royalty on a sale of about 75,000 copies. If this be true, his total receipts from the book have been nearly $27,000. It has been said that *Harper's Magazine* pays Mrs. Humphry Ward $15,000 for the serial right of each of her stories and twenty per cent. royalty. Miss Johnston must have made from $60,000 to $70,000 from royalties on 'To Have and to Hold,' for any publisher can calculate it.

"But along with these great facts let us humbly remember that Mr. Carnegie received $300,000,000 for all his steel-mills, good-will, etc.; for the authors that I have named are the 'millionaires' of the craft. I wish there were more. But the diligent writers of most good fiction, hard as they have ground the publishers in the rise of royalties, are yet nearer to Grub Street than they are to Skibo Castle.

"The truth is—but it would be a difficult task to reduce such a truth to practise—that the public gets its good new novels too cheap. There is not a large enough margin of profit for author, publisher, and bookseller in a new book that is meant to be sold for $1.50 and that is often sold for $1.08. The business of bookmaking and bookselling is underpaid. There is not a publisher in the United States who is to-day making any large sum of money on his 'general trade.' Money is made on educational books, on subscription books, on magazines. But publishing, as publishing, is the least profitable of all the professions, except preaching and teaching, to each of which it is a sort of cousin."

As the first step toward a juster relation between author and publisher, Mr. Marston, the London publisher already quoted, suggests that "every book should stand on its own merit, and should earn its original outlay first," with the understanding that subsequent profits should be divided between author and publisher in such portions as may have been agreed upon between them. "An equally satisfactory arrangement," he adds, "is that the author should be paid a royalty on all copies sold, as may be agreed. In these cases the publisher usually takes the risk of the cost of production upon himself." The writer in *The Transcript* says:

"The true basis of dealing between author and publisher is a sliding scale of royalties, a permanent and loyal attitude, and a mutual enthusiasm. If any of these be lacking—and in proportion as they are lacking—the results will fall short of the ideal. The results to be hoped for are money, but not money only, but also a watchful care by the publisher over his author's reputation and growth, and a cumulative influence for his books."

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT IN LITERATURE.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN'S dictum that "art must be followed as a means of subsistence to render its creations worthy" served as the text for a recent article in these pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 27). It is interesting to compare his view with that of Mr. Bliss Perry, the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, who pays a tribute, in his new book of essays, "The Amateur Spirit," to "the charm of the amateur." He says, in part:

BLISS PERRY,
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

"The amateur surely has his charm, and he has his virtues—virtues that have nowhere wrought more happily for him than here upon American soil. Versatility, enthusiasm, freshness of spirit, initiative, a fine recklessness of tradition and precedent, a faculty for cutting across lots—these are the qualities of the American pioneer. Not in the Italians of the Renaissance nor in the Elizabethan Englishmen will one find more plasticity of mind and hand than among the plain Americans of 1840. Take those men of the Transcendental epoch, whose individuality has been fortunately transmitted to us through our literature. They were in love with life, enraptured of its opportunities and possibilities. No matter to what task a man set his hand, he could gain a livelihood without loss of self-respect or the respect of the community. Let him try teaching school, Emerson would advise; let him farm it a while, drive a tin-peddler's cart for a season or two, keep store, go to Congress, live the 'experimental life.' Emerson himself could muse upon the oversoul, but he also raised the best Baldwin apples and Bartlett pears in Concord, and got the highest current prices for them in the Boston market. His friend Thoreau supported himself by making sand-paper or lead pencils, by surveying farms or by hoeing that immortal patch of beans; his true vocation being steadily that of the philosopher, the seeker. The type has been preserved by the translucent art of Hawthorne, in the person of Holgrave, the daguerreotypist of 'The House of the Seven Gables.' Holgrave was twenty-two, but he had already been a school-master, storekeeper, editor, peddler, dentist. He had traveled in Europe, joined a company of Fourierists, and lectured on mesmerism. Yet 'amid all these vicissitudes,' Hawthorne tells us, 'he had never lost his identity. He had never violated the innermost man, but had carried his conscience along with him.'"

There is a danger, however, as Mr. Perry goes on to point out, of glorifying the spirit of the amateur to the neglect of more enduring professional qualities. For example:

"In literature, just now, we are witnessing the exploitation of the 'young writer.' Lack of experience, of craftsmanship, is actually counted among a fledgeling author's assets. The curiosity of the public regarding this new, unknown power is counted upon to offset, and more, the recognition of the known power of the veteran writer. Power is indeed recognized as the ultimate test of merit; but there is a widespread tendency to overlook the fact that power is largely conditioned upon skill, and that skill depends not merely upon natural faculty, but upon knowledge and discipline."

What is needed, adds Mr. Perry, is a "union of strict professional training with that free outlook upon life, that human curiosity and eagerness, which are the best endowment of the amateur." He concludes:

"The amateur football game, for all its brutalities, has taught

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many a young scholar a finer lesson than the classroom has taught him, namely, to risk his neck for his college; yet no finer one than the classroom might afford him if his teacher were always an *amator*—a lover of virility as well as of accuracy; a follower not of the letter only, but of the spirit which makes alive. 'Our business in this world,' said Robert Louis Stevenson—a craftsman who through all his heart-breaking professional toil preserved the invincible gaiety of the lover—'is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits.' In this characteristically Stevensonian paradox there is a perfect and a very noble expression of the amateur spirit. He does not mean, we may be sure, that failure is preferable to success, but that more significant than either success or failure is the courage with which one rides into the lists. It is his moral attitude toward his work which lifts the workman above the fatalities of time and chance, so that, whatever fortune befall the labor of his hands, the travail of his soul remains undefeated and secure."

MACHINE-MADE STYLE.

THE writing materials and implements available for man's use in any literary epoch inevitably determine, to some extent, the form and substance of literature, and, in view of this fact, an inquiry into the effects upon our language of the many mechanical devices now employed can hardly fail to be of interest. Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, who undertakes this investigation in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October), discusses, in particular, the influence exerted upon literary style by shorthand, the typewriter, the telegraph, and the gramophone. He says:

"Were the effects of these appliances limited to the persons actually using them, such an inquiry would not be worth making. Commemoration odes will never be composed by dictation—'Paradise Lost' to the contrary—nor will the great pulpit orator prepare his anniversary sermons, having in view their transmission by submarine cable. However generally modern novelists and playwrights may avail themselves of the assistance of a stenographer, it seems certain that the saner and nobler literature of the world will always be written in more deliberate and perhaps old-fashioned ways by mechanical methods in which there has been little change from Chaucer to Kipling.

"But, unfortunately, no man writes to himself alone. The makers of the popular vocabulary decree to a great extent the words which the recluse of the cloister must select. If the typewriter and the telegraph, for mechanical reasons purely, are encouraging certain words, certain arrangements of phrases, and a different dependence on punctuation, such an influence is a stone whose ripples, once set in motion, wash every shore of the sea of literature. Every rhetorician hastens to acknowledge that the most he can hope to do by his art is to reflect the best usage of the day, of which he is little more than an observer."

Mr. O'Brien's first contention is that shorthand "puts a tremendous premium upon the inordinate use of already overworked phrases." For instance, t-nr-t, made without lifting the finger, is "at any rate"; and "in the first place" is indicated by a single stroke. This tendency is even more marked in the abbreviated phraseology of the newspaper code. In the stock-market reports telegraphed over the country the word "Hume" means "Holders unwilling to make concession." What mortal man, asks Mr. O'Brien, "would ever write 'holders *disinclined* to make concessions,' when so slight a change would involve such an amount of extra work?" Similarly, words bearing an obvious similarity to other words, such as "prevision" and "unmoral" are sure to be boycotted in telegraphic work. Mr. O'Brien goes on to speak of the effect of the telegraph upon punctuation:

"I will compare some actual narration which has gone over the telegraph lines or the cables, with prose composed when no such requirement was in view. *Collier's Weekly*, for February 6, 1904, presented the first cable message from Mr. Frederick Palmer, its correspondent in Japan, and a writer of more than ordinary grace and polish. His despatch consisted of fifteen sentences.

"These begin as follows:

The nation is
It seems
There is
If troops are being moved
It is not
Their movements do
The government is
All these preparations are
There was never
If transports or troops are being
All partizanship has been
No word is obtainable
War preparations proceed
Such unity of preparation and control is unexampled
It is as if.

"Not a single sentence here begins with an adverbial or adjective phrase. The only two sentences that begin with anything but the subject plain and direct are those having an adverbial clause, 'if troops are being moved' in one, and 'if transports or troops are being concentrated' in the other. In neither of these could the adverbial phrase be attached to the preceding sentence. If it could have been, Mr. Palmer would not have sent it.

"In George Bancroft's account of the battle of Lexington nearly half of the sentences, by actual count, begin with a qualifying phrase of some sort. Here are a few of them:

On the afternoon of the day
In the following night
A little beyond Charlestown Neck Revere was
At two in the morning, under the eye of the minister and of Hancock and Adams, Lexington common was.

At the same time, adds Mr. O'Brien, "the telegraph performs some good services for English style. The periodic sentence, the clean-cut sentence, the readily understood sentence, are at a premium on the telegraph. It thus serves clearness and force, rather than elegance."

The invention of the typewriter, as we are reminded, has given a great impetus to the dictating habit; and dictation in literary work "means not only greater diffuseness, inevitable with any lessening of the tax on words which the labor of writing imposes, but also brings forward the point of view of one who speaks." The graphophone as an instrument in composition is pronounced "the worst device ever invented" to promote verbosity and carelessness. Mr. O'Brien concludes:

"If I seem to exaggerate the effect of these agencies, or to overrate the part which they play in the development of present-day usage, I can only plead in extenuation the priceless heritage of English speech which it is ours to conserve. . . . Wider than Britain's empire and our great stretches of territory is the dominion of the English tongue, rich with the spoils of its honorable conquest. Its words and forms have been gathered, alike from the patois of savages and the languages of every civilization, old and new. Certainly there can be no such thing as trifles and no considerations deserving to be called unimportant among the influences which affect in any degree the growth and permanency of our English, with its comprehensive and elastic vocabulary, and the splendid richness of its rhetorical forms."

NOTES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S victory has been made the occasion for the issuance of an Italian translation of "The Strenuous Life," which is having a large sale in Rome and in other Italian cities.

"In that one of Rudyard Kipling's Pyecroft stories which is entitled 'Their Lawful Occasions,'" says *Harper's Weekly*, "the torpedo-boat which figures as hero does its work under cover of a fog and a trawler. Now of course the Russians and the Japanese, as well as every one else who is interested in war, read Mr. Kipling's stories. The one in question was enough to make Admiral Rozhdestvensky suspicious of all trawlers, as well as to make the Japanese appreciate the uses to which British trawlers might be put. Is Kipling to blame for that North Sea blunder?"

A STAFF-WRITER on the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* offers the following advice to young authors:

"Do not forget to write far apart; in the case of stories, say sixteen or seventeen years apart.

"Write only on one side of the paper. The other side will come in handy some day.

"Remember that the author is quite different from the Nihilist; it is necessary for success that your plot be discovered.

"If your first stories are rejected, do not be discouraged. There are other professions still open.

"Study the workmanship of 'up-to-date' writers most carefully. You will find much to avoid."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

THE consensus of scientific opinion seems to be tending to the conclusion that both contestants in the controversy over this question are essentially right—one side in asserting that alcohol is a food and the other in the claim that it is an extremely undesirable one—as objectionable, to use the expressive simile of a writer in *The Lancet*, as corrosive sea-water would be in the boiler of an engine. Says this writer:

"It is in America that the question has been more particularly threshed out. The American nation is, comparatively speaking, a nation of water-drinkers; the prohibition laws in many States are an indication of the power that the teetotalers wield there. Now enthusiasts are much to be respected, but are proverbially unwise and when in power they are apt to be tyrannical. There was no exception to the rule in this case. School-teachers throughout the country were compelled to devote a certain amount of time to instructing their pupils on the dangers of alcohol and were compelled to use only such text-books as denied that it had any virtues as well. The statement that it has no food value was preached as gospel truth, and the prohibition placed upon liberty of opinion was naturally resented by independent thinkers, and ultimately led to the formation of what was called the Committee of Fifty. The committee included the most able of the scientific and public men of the country, who decided to meet the despotic action of the ruling powers by a searching inquiry into the action of alcohol on metabolic processes. This was carried out in the famous laboratory devoted to such investigations and presided over by Professor Atwater. Its publications will become classical and have brought conviction to all except those who do not understand the nature of evidence. They naturally do not attempt to minimize the evil effects of the excessive use of alcohol, they place due importance on its therapeutic value, and they have shown that in the sense which we have already indicated it is a true food material, for with moderate doses not more than two per cent. leaves the body unchanged, the remainder being ultimately oxidized into water and carbonic acid.

"But it has not been on the continent and in the United States only that such work has been pursued, and to-day we are able to present to our readers the outcome of many years' hard work in this country in the shape of a paper by Dr. W. H. Goddard. His experiments have been made on dogs, and they fully confirm what we have stated in reference to human beings. He has investigated not merely the final products of the oxidation of alcohol, but also the intermediate stages. He finds that with moderate doses about 95 per cent. is made use of as a food. But with increasing quantities this number is reduced; in such circumstances there is a partial failure on the part of the animal body to utilize the quantity administered, so that in his final experiments, when the dose was pushed to excess, nearly 50 per cent. of the drug was excreted unchanged or in the form of imperfectly burnt products. His conclusions coincide with the verdict of common experience and common sense, that beyond certain limits the poisonous action of alcohol more than counterbalances its food value.

"A new note in connection with this important subject has been recently struck by another American worker, Dr. Beebe, who has worked at Yale under Professor Chittenden, who is deeply interested in and a great authority on problems connected with nutrition. Dr. Beebe's experiments are of especial value because they have been performed on human beings previously unused to alcohol, but who in the service of science consented to be dosed with fairly moderate quantities of the most commonly employed alcoholic beverages. After a short period of training they gradually became immunized to the deleterious effect of their unusual diet. During this preliminary period alcohol causes an increased excretion of nitrogen, owing to what Neumann calls its action as a protoplasmic poison. Following this there is a 'proteid-sparing' effect, which is approximately equal to that of the fat or carbohydrate which the alcohol replaces in the diet. But altho the total nitrogenous waste of the body is thus economized there is an abnormal qualitative change in its distribution among the excreted materials, the main result being an increase in uric acid and other substances of the purin family. There was a good deal of individual idiosyncrasy, but the most commonly observed result was as we have just stated. This is apparently due to impaired oxidative powers of the liver and may even be an index of diminution of oxidation processes in other parts of the body. If this is fully established Dr. Beebe thinks that the prevalent ideas regarding the harmlessness of moderate drinking need revision. Alcohol has been proved to be a food in the sense that when used in small quantities the energy from its oxidation may be used for some of the body's needs; but if at the same time it interferes with the normal activities of a most important organ its food value may be overbalanced by its toxic effect. Sea-water may be used in the boiler of a steam-engine, and the steam from its evaporation will transmit the energy of the fuel to the revolving wheels, but its corrosive action on the steel forbids its use except in emergencies. We commend the analogy to our thoughtful readers before they commit themselves to a definite answer as to whether they should class alcohol as a food in the widest sense of the word."

THE KITE AS AN AID TO THE STUDY OF GEOLOGY.

AID comes to scientific investigation from unexpected sources at times. One would scarcely look for light on geological problems from the flying of kites, and yet M. Emile Wenz, of Reims, France, has applied the method of kite-photography to the production of geological pictures with the greatest success.

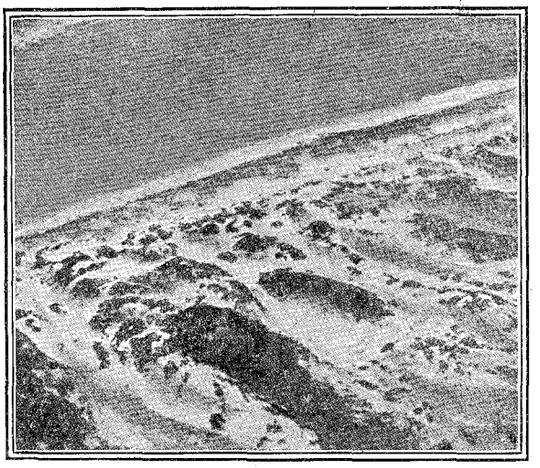

FIG. 1.—BEACH AND DUNES PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A KITE AT 650 FEET.

From Prof. Stanislas Meunier, of the Paris Museum, who describes this method and its results in *La Nature* (Paris, October 8), we learn that the camera was first used to take pictures from a kite by Arthur Batut in 1888. Since then the act has been often performed, but the resulting photographs have been curious rather than useful. In M. Wenz's hands it now gives promise of scientific usefulness, and Professor Meunier predicts that in the future the kite, with its attached camera, will necessarily form part of the equipment of every field geologist. He writes:

"These photographs, taken from a height of 200 meters [756 feet] represent the dunes in the neighborhood of Fort Mahon (France), and examination of them will complete in the happiest way the information that we already have regarding sedimentation by wind-action. We see in them, for instance, with unexpected precision, the exact form of the air-currents preserved by the sand-ridges that the wind has deposited in various points. And we may, at the same time, appreciate the determining causes of the unequal distribution of the sand. On one of the photographs here reproduced (Fig. 1) we see very well the shore of the sea whose waves lap the sand, and parallel to it the line of high tide marked by sea-weed and other floating objects left by the receding water. It is on this zone that the fine sand carried up by the waves is deposited and acquires the mobility of which the wind avails itself. Quite naturally, the first sand ridge is parallel to this same zone, and we can almost watch its formation in the picture by noting the little heaps at the beginning and their progressive fusion into a continuous dune. . . . The photographs also show clearly the influence of obstacles on the form of the sand surface and

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some of the prints, which we have no space to reproduce here, show the extraordinary delicacy with which each object that opposes the wind is marked by variations in the form of the furrows. Architects who are called upon to build in a region of dunes can not study such considerations too closely.

"The prominent fact is that objects in a dune country are buried in sand progressively. . . . The wind, bounding back from the surface of opposing obstacles, does not deposit the sand that it carries except at some little distance from them. Thus it is, to recall a particularly celebrated example, that the bell-tower of Zuydcoote is buried, as it were, in a vast pit. . . . The photographs have peculiar interest in that they reduce real dunes to the dimen-

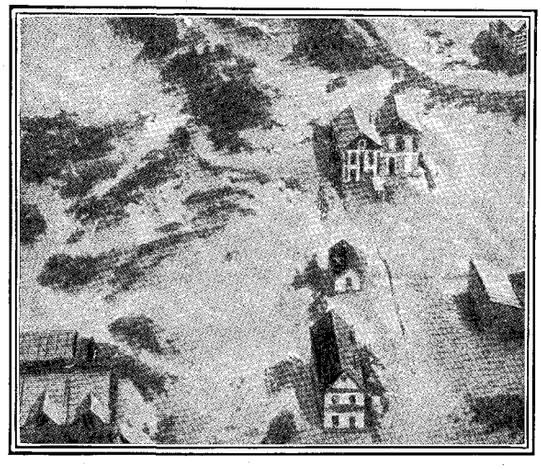

FIG. II.—DUNES PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A KITE.

sions of those produced by laboratory experiment and enable us to make comparisons in close details.

"It is certain that this process is of frequent application and may furnish data that are most valuable in many different conditions. Not only do general views, as in the preceding case, render inestimable service, but quite often inaccessible points may be photographed in the same way. For example, the ridges that separate ravines in the lofty mountain regions may be so studied; and I know in particular of a geological problem that would greatly profit by this kind of study—that of the capture of glaciers. Here the most important point is to have with the greatest possible precision the form of the rocky ridges that separate two neighboring glaciers. Ordinary data are insufficient. . . . From the form of the escarpments may be inferred with certainty the future fortune of intermediate glaciers. . . . Our readers know that the theory of glacial 'capture,' announced about ten years ago and regarded by some geologists as unorthodox, is receiving daily confirmation. . . . To the notion that every glacier has an independent history is succeeding the idea of the mutual and intimate relationship of all glaciers that are considered synchronic and due to a general cause influencing all terrestrial regions. Thus the evidence contributed by the kite is rich in the largest results for the whole philosophy of geology. . . . . .

"Besides these questions and a thousand others on points, still under discussion, that it is important to elucidate, the photographic kite is doubtless destined to render very signal services in the domain of descriptive geology properly so called. It is evident that it will furnish a valuable addition to all the ordinary types of photograph, by enabling us to have comprehensive views which, even when taken from a height of 150 to 200 meters [492 to 656 feet] will give information that will aid greatly in map-drawing. In my opinion every geological student ought to provide himself with the proper material for taking photographs similar to those that have just been described, and it is proper here to note that this will not be the first time that this child's toy, the kite, has rendered good offices to science."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Curious Physiological Action of Radium.—One of the most interesting effects of radium is that which, according to recent reports, it exerts on the embryo of living creatures; for instance in the egg of the common domestic fowl. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique*:

"Chicks that have been subjected to radioactive influence all present malformations that appear to be specific. From 80 eggs inoculated successively during a period of 24 to 70 hours under the influence of a preparation of about 35 per cent. chlorid of radium, placed in a glass tube on the egg shell, so that the embryo would be influenced by the radiations, M. Jan Tur obtained the same number of deformed embryos, all presenting the same teratological characteristics. The action takes effect especially on the central parts, the surrounding portions of the blastoderms remaining untouched. The absolute absence of the protovertebræ [embryonic skeleton] is notable in a certain number of embryos; all the others (90 per cent.) furnished them in process of formation. Besides this there seemed to be a special vascular formation in the center of the embryo and other phenomena showing a peculiar localization of the injurious radioactive effects. Thus a peculiar type of deformity results in the fowl. The fact that the uninjured parts of the embryo develop separately leads the author to believe that the inner and outer parts of the embryo possess what he calls 'evolutive autonomy.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF THE HUMAN ARM.

INTERESTING facts regarding the force exerted by the human arm in its various movements have been established by Prof. E. Castex, of the Medical School at Rennes, France. His results have been obtained chiefly by measurements of his own students made with dynamometers of special form, devised by him for the purpose. Says the *Revue Scientifique* in a note on the subject:

"In movements of torsion and rotation of the forearm he has found that the internal movement of supination [turning the palm upward] was always more vigorous than the outward one of pronation [turning the palm downward]. This superiority has an evolutive origin. . . . . .

"In any case, it is incontestable that the movement of supination is now anatomically favored in man. One consequence of this fact is that in the machines that we build the direction of rotation is generally determined by that of supination [namely, right-handed or clockwise rotation].

"The order, for right-handed persons, in decreasing degrees of strength, is as follows: right-handed supination, left-handed supination, right-handed pronation, left-handed pronation. With left-handed persons, but less constantly, the order is as follows: left-handed supination, right-handed supination, left-handed pronation, right-handed pronation.

"The ratio of the strength of the left hand to that of the right in the right-handed is found to be much higher than might have been expected. The strength of the left hand was in general nine-tenths of the right, and this ratio seems to be constant in all ages and sexes. . . . . .

"However this may be, it is certain that ambidextrousness, which has to do with the skill of movement, must not be confused with equality of strength in the two hands.

"M. Castex has also studied the development of strength with age. The mean of total strength in students gave for the right and left hands respectively the following ratios of increase:

	11 Years.	12 Years.	13 Years.	14 Years.
Right	100	111.7	130	155.5
Left	87.1	99.6	116.6	138.2

"The scholars of the primary schools, at the same age, were always found to be weaker than those of the *lycées*, which may not accord with certain preconceived opinions, but may be understood to be due to differences of hygienic conditions, alimentation, etc.

"Finally, by comparing the indications furnished by each dynamometric method with the total strength, for the upper limb, M. Castex has proved that the most exact results may be obtained by measuring the motions of supination or inward rotation of the forearm, or with almost as great accuracy the movement of bending the fingers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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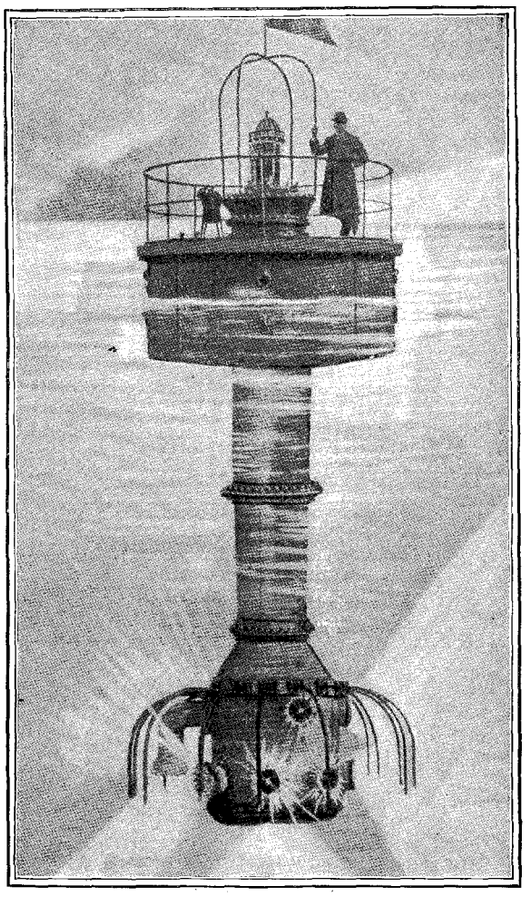
A MACHINE FOR DEEP-SEA EXPLORATION.

THE clever instrument devised by an Italian inventor, Cavaliere Giuseppe Pino, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness and ease which has hitherto been impossible, has been already noticed in these columns; but the article from which we quoted did not describe the device definitely. We now quote from *The Sphere* (London) a complete description of Pino's hydroscope together with its associated mechanism for bringing the objects discovered to the surface of the water. The inventions, we are told, are at present in daily work, the operations being supervised by the inventor. Says *The Sphere:*

"The hydroscope—such is the name given to the instrument for seeing objects in the sea or on the sea-bottom—is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointed downward into



VIEW SHOWING THE HYDROSCOPE IN THE WATER.

At the bottom are the lenses arranged round the steel tube. Steel protecting arms keep the lenses from damage by collision with rocks or spars. Generally the hydroscope will be used in the daytime, when the ordinary sunlight gives plenty of illumination.

coral caverns or sunken ships instead of upward at the sun or the stars. Its complex system of lenses, twelve in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. Together with the internal mirrors they produce a very clear picture of the sea-bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera-obscura house at the top which floats above the surface and is capable of holding four people.

"The amount of light under the surface is considerably greater than is generally imagined. The inventor of the hydroscope has himself been able to read a newspaper lying on the sea-bottom at a depth of 360 feet from the surface by the ordinary daylight penetrating the water. The area viewed by the lenses at the bottom of the tube varies according to the amount of light. The water at the bottom of the sea is very often clearer than at the surface, as the sediment is capable of sinking in the still water, whereas at the surface sand and other matter is kept in solution by the constant movement of the waves, the force of which is not felt at very few feet beneath the surface. This is peculiarly the case in the water surrounding the British coast.

"The hydroscope is also likely to prove of very considerable use on war-vessels. A tube can be fitted into the center of a vessel, one end of which will lead to the captain's bridge and the other will penetrate the bottom of the vessel and will have an extension portion which will be capable of being thrust out and drawn back as occasion requires. When the hydroscope lenses, which will be somewhat different to the apparatus illustrated here, are drawn up flush with the bottom of the vessel the water beneath the ship can be viewed to a distance of sixty to ninety feet. A private official trial of the hydroscope was made by the Italian Government a few months ago in Potofino Harbor, where it proved very satisfactory.

THE ELEVATOR INFLATED.
One elevator can raise forty tons.

"One of the most romantic things yet accomplished by the hydroscope and the raising apparatus has been the bringing to the surface of an old Spanish galleon, one of a numerous fleet sunk in the Bay of Vigo in 1702 and recently brought to the surface by the aid of Pino's invention. Unfortunately during the night the old hulk proved to have so rotted away that it rolled over, broke in pieces, and again sank to the bottom. The metal bolts which held the timbers together had evidently rusted almost completely away. In addition to this attempt on the old galleon some successful experiments were made with raising heavy boilers which had been sunk in the sea for ten years."

Having located wrecks or other submarine objects with his hydroscope, Pino then raises them by attaching to them devices that he calls "elevators," which are capable of inflation with air and will then raise forty tons each. One of these is shown in the smaller illustration.

THE REAL FAIRY RACES.

THAT a race or races of dwarfs overspread northern Europe in prehistoric times, and that the persistent legends of pixies, elves, fairies, etc., current among all European peoples, are racial recollections of these little aborigines is now regarded by many ethnologists as quite probable. The view was held by Jacob Grimm fifty years ago, and Tylor, in his "Primitive Culture," agreed with it. David MacRitchie, who advanced this view in his "Fians, Fairies, and Picts" (1893) has more to say about it in his "Hints of Evolution in Tradition" (1902), and other writers have adduced evidence in its support. In this connection it will be remembered that the accounts given by the Greek writers of the conflicts between pygmies and cranes, once regarded as pure myth, are now believed to refer to combats between the African dwarfs and ostriches. Quatrefages has shown that most of the pygmy tales of the Greek and Latin authors are substantially correct.

Says D. Gath Whitley, in the London *Quarterly Review* (July):

"It is the aim of Mr. MacRitchie to show that the existence of a race of prehistoric pygmies in Great Britain can be established from traditional legends, as well as from archeological structures. He shows that the fians and fairies were identical, and labors to prove that the Picts were dwarfs, and were the same as the fairies. He describes the various underground dwellings, called the 'Picts' Houses' in Scotland, and in the Hebrides, and shows that their contracted stone cells and narrow underground stone-faced passages (which somewhat resemble a stone drain) could only have been used by a race of dwarfs. These 'Picts' Houses' often contain the relics of food and traces of fires, proving that some of them at least were places of refuge and habitation. A dominant race does not hide and burrow underground, and it is certain that these subterranean dwellings are not in any sense Celtic. The singular burghs, or brochs, in the north of Scotland, form another link in the chain of evidence. They are stone-built towers with passages in the walls, and contain a central chamber. The burgh of Moussa in the Shetland Islands is the most impor-

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tant that now remains, altho many others, more ruined, rise on the headlands and hills of the Scottish islands and mainlands in the far north. Tradition states that these burghs were built by dwarfs, and it is singular that the passages which traverse their walls are often so small that only diminutive men could crawl through them. The bee-hive huts in the Hebrides form another link in the chain of evidence, tho some are inhabited in the present day.

"We think Mr. MacRitchie fully proves his case, and that it is undoubted that in the beginning of the Neolithic age the earliest representatives of the human race in northern Europe were dwarfs and pygmies. These were exterminated by stronger invaders, after they had for some time maintained a precarious existence amid the rocks and forests. The stories of the satyrs, the legends of the fairies, elves, and goblins, as well as the traditions of the pixies or piskies in Devon and Cornwall, all seem to be recollections of a prehistoric race of pygmies. The numerous minute arrow-heads of flint found in many European countries seem to have been used by these dwarf tribes. M. de Mortillet has described and figured many of these, and they are found in England in great numbers. They occur in Ireland also, and it is singular that these stone darts have been called elf-shots, and tradition says that they were arrows shot by fairies at the cattle. In this case tradition may be perfectly right, and the idea be merely the recollection of the nightly attacks made by the dwarfs on the cattle of their stronger neighbors. In the Isle of Man it is even now said that the gorse should be burnt on All Hallow E'en, lest it should afford a hiding-place for the fairies (? pygmies in prehistoric days). The Manxmen dread to walk along certain paths for fear of the 'little people,' and in Cornwall, even in recent times, the same terror of the 'little people' existed among the country folk. These traditions are clearly to be referred to the existence of a prehistoric dwarf race, and to its conflicts with taller and stronger neighbors.

"Sir Harry Johnston's opinion is clearly stated in the following words:

"'Other dwarf races of humanity (than the Kongo pygmies) belonging to the white or the Mongolian species may have inhabited northern Europe in ancient times, or it is just possible that this type of pygmy negro, which survives to-day in the recesses of inner Africa, may even have overspread Europe in remote times. If it did; then the conclusion is irresistible that it gave ries to most of the myths and beliefs connected with gnomes, kobolds, and fairies. The demeanor and actions of the little Kongo dwarfs at the present day remind one, over and over again, of the traits attributed to the brownies and goblins of our fairy stories. Their remarkable power of becoming invisible by adroit hiding in herbage and behind rocks, their probable habits in sterile or open countries of making their homes in holes and caverns, their mischievousness and their prankish good nature, all seem to suggest that it was some race like this which inspired most of the stories of Teuton and Celt regarding a dwarfish people of quasi-supernatural attributes.'

"With these views we fully agree. We consider it now proved that at the beginning of the Neolithic age a race of dwarfs overspread northern Europe, and that the legends of fairies and gnomes relate to these pygmies. Mr. MacRitchie, in a further pamphlet, refers to the account given of the pygmies and ape-like men of Central Africa by Mr. Grogan, and illustrates the account by comparing it with ancient Welsh and Scotch traditions. We believe he is perfectly correct, and his conclusions in our opinion are as valuable as they are interesting."

Is Matter Eternal?—The philosophy of the new ideas regarding the constitution of matter that have been stimulated by the recent discoveries in radioactivity is being elucidated by M. Gustave Le Bon in a series of three articles in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris). These are entitled respectively "The Materialization of Energy," "Different Forms of the Dematerialization of Matter," and "The World Intermediate Between Matter and Ether." Matter is regarded by M. Le Bon as only a special state of equilibrium between interatomic forces. The dissociation of matter as revealed by experiments on radium he believes to be universal, and to be merely the first step in what he calls the "dematerialization" of matter. The final condition of the "dematerialized" substance is the luminiferous ether, while electricity constitutes one of its most general forms. Between matter properly so called and its final or stable state—the ether—exist a great number of intermediate forms due to the different steps in the disintegrating or "dematerializing" process. Thus M. Le Bon believes that what he calls "the great duality that science has always maintained between the world of the ponderable and that of the imponderable" is about to disappear. In his first article, which appears in the *Revue* for October 15, M. Le Bon, after an attempt to evaluate the amount of interatomic energy of which matter is the reservoir and an examination of some of the objections to the theory of atomic disintegration, says, in conclusion:

"On the débris of the old doctrines, and after a century of persevering efforts two sovereign powers that have seemed eternal have been founded: matter as the fundamental basis of things and energy to animate it. . . . These are the basic dogmas on which modern science has been built and which recent researches have tended to destroy. If the principle of the conservation of energy—which is but a rash generalization from experiments made in very simple cases—is also to perish, we must conclude that nothing in the world is eternal. The great divinities of modern science must then be condemned to undergo also the invariable cycle that rules the progress of things—birth, growth, decline, and death."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

LENSES FOR RAPID PHOTOGRAPHY.—Emile Touchet, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), describes a new kind of glass that is extremely transparent to the invisible photogenic rays of the spectrum. As a result of this invention, the writer thinks, we may look for new discoveries in celestial photography and even for an improvement in ordinary photography. A comparison of the celestial photographs obtained simultaneously by means of an aplanatic lens made of the new glasses and with an apochromatic lens of ordinary Jena glass, shows, for example, for the same region of the constellation Lyra and for the same length of exposure (one hour, two minutes, thirty seconds), that the number of stars photographed was 619 in the former case and only 351 in the latter.

"ARTIFICIAL cotton has been produced in a small way from cellulose obtained from the bark and knots of fir-trees," says *The Textile Record*. "The wood is first crushed into a fibrous mass, then subjected to steam pressure in a closed cylinder for ten hours when a solution of bisulphate of soda is introduced and the material kept under pressure for thirty-six hours more. This makes the material white, and it is then washed and ground to a paste. The next operation is that of bleaching by chlorid of lime, after which the material is squeezed between heavy rollers to remove the water. The resulting product is pure cellulose, which is next heated in a boiler with a mixture of hydrochloric and nitric acid. Castor oil, casein, and gelatin are added to give strength to the fiber. The pasty mass is then converted into fine filaments by being forced under pressure through small apertures."

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY in a recent address said that few people realize the great scarcity of the raw material for yielding radium nor the exceedingly minute particles used in the experiments that have astounded the world. *The Scientific American* quotes him as saying: "It is impossible to say whither the future supply of raw material is to come from. I believe that in America, carnotite looks promising as a basis for it. Cleavite, a mineral found in Norway, is also looked upon as a favorable source of supply. That there is no more than one-tenth of an ounce of this substance in existence seems beyond belief at first thought. But when we remember that radium is manufactured by a concentration and crystallizing process, and that it is only obtained in the form of salts which may contain but a small percentage of pure radium, this does not seem so strange after all. The amount of radium salts even, as yet manufactured, is very small."

AN "electric handshaker," to shock unsuspecting friends, has been devised by a man in Paterson, N. J. The specification of the patent that he has secured reads, according to *The Western Electrician*: "It is intended that the cell or battery and coil be concealed in the inside breast pocket or other convenient hiding-place on the person intending to operate the toy. The two wires are to be run down the sleeve of the operator and the ring slipped on one of his fingers, the two contact buttons being turned toward the palm of the hand. If now, the circuit through the induction-coil and battery being closed, the operator shakes hands or otherwise brings the two buttons on the ring into contact with another person, this person receives a most surprising and effective electric shock. Owing to the small size and the ingenious method of concealing the apparatus, the recipient of the shock does not at once discover the source of the discharge, and the toy is productive of much amusement."

REVOLVING HOUSES.—"On, no doubt, quite sufficient grounds, experts in hygiene are accustomed to lay a good deal of stress on the importance of correctly orientating dwelling-houses, so that they may receive the maximum amount of light and of protection from cold winds," says *The Lancet* (London). "Two French gentlemen—Dr. Pellegrin and M. E. Petit, an architect of Paris—propose to change all this. They have designed a method of erecting houses on rotating platforms, so that the building can be made to face in any required direction at any time. The platform is supported on two concentric walls, the inner chamber so made containing a stairway, and the axis of rotation is occupied by a shaft through which pass the supply and waste pipes of the house. A gas or petrol engine is employed to move the platform—and if necessary it can be used to drive clockwork which will enable the house front to follow the sun during the day."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE MAN OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

MR. EDWARD BOK devotes a full-page editorial in the *Ladies' Home Journal* (October) to a consideration of the old question: Why are so many men outside the church? His article is in the nature of a reply to a church-going mother who writes asking for an explanation of the facts that her son, "a fine, manly fellow, clean-minded, four-squared," finds the church "unattractive," and that he and his fellows attend church service only after much persuasion. He says, in part:

"This mother strikes, inferentially, the note that is struck in every discussion of this question of why men do not go to church: that if a man does not go to church there is something wrong with him. In other words, as the ministers say, a man *must* go to church. If he does not, he is not a Christian. And it is just here that the clergy and the men who do not go to church are drawing farther apart. . . . . .

"What has actually come to pass, be it right or wrong, is this: that men have made more and more of a distinction in their spiritual affairs between Christianity and churchianity. They are choosing to believe that the Kingdom of God is too great a thing to be contained in the church, and they believe that the man who plays fair and treats his fellows with justice in the business of life, creating an atmosphere of gladness about him in his home and in society, is doing as much to build up the kingdom as is the preacher. And if such a man refuses to make a set appointment for eleven o'clock every Sunday morning for an outward expression of his Christian beliefs, he does not for one minute consider himself outside the pale of true Christianity. Argue as we may, believe as we choose, that is the condition of belief on the part of thousands of non-church-going men which confronts the church to-day. And it must accept and meet that condition. Argument simply means just so much counter-irritant. The real question is not, What does the clergy think about it? but, What is the clergy going to *do* about it?

"When this mother and others ask why so many men do not go to church, the answer is very simple: Because they are not interested. Naturally, the next question is: Why are they not? The natural answer is simply: They are not, and that is all there is about it. Probe deeper, and one will find certain signs—not reasons, perhaps, but straws which show the way the wind blows. Among many men, and not malcontents either, one will find this spirit of indifference growing out of the arguments advanced above: of the insistence on the part of the church to make itself an indispensable factor in a Christian life. Another class of men, and a class constantly widening, too, shows an impatience on the growing tendency to depart from the truest simplicity of religious service. . . . But the basic reason of it all, so far as one can see it, is the fact that Christianity is not to-day a vital subject in the minds of men. When a subject is made vital to a man he will follow it up every time, and his very instinct will lead him to the place of its most earnest expression, be that place the political 'stump,' lecture-hall, assembly chamber or temple. . . . What men want, and what they are waiting for and ready to go and hear, yes, in flocks, is the message that Christ preached and attracted and held men as by a spell—a message not based on its form of expression but on the earnest spirit back of the expression. That same great earnestness that men like Phillips Brooks, Henry Ward Beecher, and Dwight L. Moody possessed: that deep spirituality, that genuine sympathy for mankind, that keen anxiety to do men good that every man recognizes when the note is struck."

This editorial elicits comment from several of the church papers. The New York *Observer* (Presb.) agrees, in the main, with Mr. Bok's conclusions. *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston) says:

"The remedy is not wholly, as Mr. Bok suggests, in a simpler ritual and more spiritual preaching. Any remedy that ends with prescribing things that we can teach the young man, or do for him or to him, is a faulty one. The nerve of the question is not touched until we get the young man to doing things in the church and for the church."

The Chicago *Standard* (Baptist) says:

"What is the sense in holding up Beecher and Brooks and Moody and telling ministers that they should be like these men in power to attract people to religious services? You might as reasonably ask Mr. Bok to write like Shakespeare. The ministers named were no more honest, no more in earnest, than many of their fellow-workers who preached to a handful. The average minister does his best to instruct, interest, lift up, and help those who hear him. His best is not always satisfactory, but it is all that he can do. If only his critics would try the task themselves, experience would make them more charitable. There is a deal of preaching that is not specially interesting, and no one knows it better than the preachers themselves. One can easily understand how a man whose heart is not filled with the Spirit of Christ, who has come to church with no thought of his own part or responsibility in the worship of the hour, may go away dissatisfied and vowing not to come again. But if a man be a true Christian, he will realize that it is his to give, as well as to receive; that he goes to church not only to be helped, but to help others. All too largely is there a feeling on the part of those attending church services that they have done their full duty when they have given the minister a chance to make them better. They practically say: 'Here I am. If you think you can inspire me to nobler living, go ahead.'

"It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault and requires no high order of intellect. Ministers are only men and only a few of them have exceptional ability. They are responsible only for using to the best advantage the powers that God has given them. That the great majority earnestly strive to do this can not be doubted by any fair-minded man. If they could preach better, probably more people would go to church; but the truth is that men who are interested in the work of making this world God's world do, very generally, attend church. Men who stay away from religious services have, as a rule, no deep and abiding interest in the development of their own spiritual natures or in bringing others to love and serve God. Some men may live devoutly and still ignore all expressions of religion through organized forms; but such men are quite as rare as truly great preachers."

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY OF RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

IN an address on "The Fundamental Nature of Religion," delivered at the recent St. Louis Congress of Arts and Sciences, by President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin College, and now printed in a book entitled "Personal and Ideal Elements in Education," the speaker asks: "Is religion of really fundamental importance, or can we easily dispense with it? Is the real trend of the scientific and educational and ethical life of the world away from religion, or toward a deeper recognition of it? Is religion something external, to be merely tacked or pasted on to life, or is it absolutely fundamental to it, touching every part of it?" In seeking an answer to these questions, President King endeavors to define the relation of religion and education, and finds this relation "so intimate that we can not separate either at its best from the essential spirit of the other." He says:

"In the first place, I think it must be said that the ultimate *aims* of religion and education are essentially the same. For, on the one hand, the best education seeks to call out the whole man in his highest harmonious development. That education often falls short of this highest aim must of course be granted; but to this ideal it must nevertheless be held, and any education must be regarded as defective in just the degree in which it fails to accomplish this aim.

"Religion, too, at its highest, as looking always to the fulfilment of the supreme personal relation, involves everywhere the full personality in its highest possible response; and, just so far as it attains its aim, must touch and quicken every faculty, must call out the entire man—volitionally, emotionally, intellectually. In the concrete case, doubtless, religion also fails all too often to reach its final goal; but the power of the genuine religious experience to quicken to its best the entire personality of the man, can not be doubted. The ideal aims, therefore, both of education and religion, surely fall together."

The *spirit* demanded of religion and education is also declared

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to be essentially similar. This spirit is marked, we are told, by catholicity and objectivity in both cases:

"We are coming to see with increasing clearness that the true spirit of the life of religion, as of the life of culture, must be that of a broad catholicity. As Wundt says, the dangers that come with civilization can be met only by the further advance of civilization. Psychological investigation in its insistence upon the necessity of a wide range of interests for the large and free and sane life, is forcing upon us everywhere the conviction that no ideal interest has anything to gain by exclusiveness; that it is not in the true interest of the sacred to attempt to draw a sharp line between the sacred and the secular; that, in point of fact, the denial of legitimate worldly interests only limits the possible sphere of morality and religion. Every attempt to preserve something as especially sacred by setting it apart from all the rest of life, results inevitably in leaving it apart—out of vital contact with the rest of life, in failing to permeate life with its power. This has happened, for example, again and again, in false attempts to exalt the Bible. Religion must, rather, believe in itself so profoundly as to be certain that no part of the life and work of the world can come to its best except as it is permeated with the religious spirit. Religion, therefore, equally with education, must be catholic in its spirit.

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HENRY CHURCHILL KING, D.D.,
President of Oberlin College.

"Not less earnest must be the insistence that, equally with education, the spirit of religion must be predominantly objective. It is indeed true that men have very commonly believed that the sphere of religion was preeminently a sphere for introspection; but, unless the whole modern study of man is mistaken in its clear conviction that in body and mind we are made for action, the sphere of introspection, even in religion, must be decidedly limited, and much more limited than has often been conceived to be the case. There is no doubt a place for a certain amount of self-examination, and it can be clearly indicated just what that place is. There should be, namely, just so much introspection as may make a man certain that he is really putting himself in the presence of the great objective forces that make for character and godliness. Having determined that, the less a man's gaze is in upon himself, the better both for his character and for his religion. It is not less true, then, in religion than in education that the prevailing mood must be everywhere the objective mood."

In a comparison of religion and education in respect to *method*, President King asserts that the ruling method in both is the same, when one takes up his stand "in the presence of the best in each sphere of value." He enlarges thus:

"Education, conceived as culture, should give especially ability to enter into all values with appreciation and conviction—conviction strong enough to be ready to pass into act. We can hardly ask less than this in any well-rounded education. No man can be called fully cultured to whom are closed the doors of any of the great kingdoms of worth.

"And religion, in like manner, asks that men should become sufficiently cultured to be able to appreciate Christianity—religion at its best. For all values go back to the riches of some personal life. We can not be too often reminded that the best the world has ever shown us in literature, or music, or art, is but a partial revelation of the inner riches of some personal life. So Kaftan is in the habit of saying in his lectures at the University of Berlin, that the greatest problem of life is the problem of the appreciative understanding of the great personalities of history. The highest conceivable culture, therefore, would be the culture that should enable a man to enter with appreciation and conviction into the deepest and most significant personal life of history; and the world is coming to see with greater clearness every day that that life is the life of Jesus Christ."

Considering the last phase of his comparison—the *results* attained—President King says:

"The highest results of a true education are conviction and ideals. The danger, no doubt, of a shallow education is oversophistication—the false tolerance that is essentially indifferentism, because the great fundamental convictions and ideals have lost their hold on the man. Nevertheless, if it is the business of a true education to fit for high and rational living, then it must still be true that the highest results to be demanded from such an education are conviction and ideals; and the deepest conviction and the highest ideals, it should be remembered, are those of religion. For no convictions go deeper and none are more vital than religion's great assertions of the love of God and the life of love; they are practically all-inclusive. And even education would have reached its highest conceivable result only in the establishment of these convictions and their implied ideals. The real forces in education are persons, even on the intellectual side. The greatest results of education are convictions and ideals. And the supreme persons, convictions, and ideals are those of religion—are Christian."

COMMERCIALISM AND THE MINISTERIAL LIFE.

NOT long ago, a cynical weekly paper, published in New York, made the announcement that "one hundred thousand dollars' worth of pulpits in New York are now awaiting occupancy." The words are cited by the Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, a Methodist clergyman, to illustrate his contention that "there is a very marked tendency at the present time to put a commercial value on ministerial labor." He says further (in *The Methodist Review*, November-December):

"For this new conception of the ministry the ministry itself is in good part responsible. They are creating the impression that the loaves and the fishes have much to do with the heart and strength they put into their work. Whatever the causes may be that have produced this condition of mind, or the reasons that have conspired to this parasitic growth, the existence of a growing commercialism is unmistakable. This man is popularly known as a thousand-dollar man, that one as an eight-hundred-dollar man, the one sitting next to him in the annual conference as a two-thousand-dollar man, the next a three-thousand-dollar man, and so on. Grades have been created almost as distinctive as the castes of India, and these grades are all on a monetary basis. The amount of salary a man receives is the measure of his ability and the seal of his success in the eyes of the multitudes. The distinction between men is based, in the popular mind at least, not on intellectual vigor or moral tone, but on their incomes as printed in the minutes. Edward Everett Hale was once talking of education with a Japanese prince, who said to him: 'We do not give so much time to arithmetic in our schools as you do. We think arithmetic makes men sordid.' Those columns headed 'Ministerial Support' tend to the same thing. They are unwholesome in their influence, demoralizing in their effect. What a blessing it might prove to be if all this should be eliminated from the minutes! Promotions then might be promotions other than by increase of salary. At present, when a church has a man under consideration for its pulpit, the first question is, What does he get? And if no one happens to know, the minutes are consulted and the seemingly important information obtained. When a place is mentioned to a preacher for himself or some one else, the question is, 'What does it pay?' And the minutes are requisitioned again. What inquiry is more frequently heard in the vestibule or other places where preachers and people congregate during the sessions of the annual conference than, 'What does it pay?' Now, this in many cases may be only the expression of a laudable interest or concern, but too often it denotes that sordidness of aim which more than any other one thing is working havoc with our altar fires, confirming church-members in their worldliness, furnishing an excuse for avarice and selfishness, keeping sinners away from the sanctuary,

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and making the so-called power of the gospel a jest and a by-word."

There can be no success in the ministry, in the opinion of this writer, unless the impression prevails that there is absolute purity of purpose, and "nothing will more quickly obliterate such an important impression than the suspicion, which can not remain long unvoiced, that one is impelled not so much by a consciousness of duty or spiritual reward as by love of money." We quote, in conclusion:

"What was the secret of the grip Phillips Brooks and Henry Drummond had on men? Why, it is found in their very *abandon* of unselfishness, self-forgetfulness, and self-expenditure. . . . The distinctive power of the pulpit is in its personality; not primarily what it says, important as that is, but who says it; not the clothing which a man wears, but what is the spirit of the man who is inside the clothes; not whether a man receives three hundred and forty dollars for every sermon he preaches, as it was computed that a certain well-known minister received—he was in somewhat delicate health and has since resigned—but whether the man and his message so correspond that the voice of God is heard sounding in the soul. . . . . .

"There is no money equivalent for this kind of a life. The compensation is of another sort. It is indeed. We must stop this talk about salaries—not that close-fisted stewards may grind us, and mean congregations grow meaner. 'If you love and serve man you can not by any hiding or stratagem escape the remuneration,' are Emerson's wise words. But the moment we make a commodity of ourselves, and take our stand in the labor market, and put our services on the basis of bargain and sale, that moment the glory fades from the western sky, the fragrance vanishes from the heart of the rose, and we are only hirelings. And then God pity us!"

POLITICAL CHURCH-BUILDING IN BERLIN.

THE so-called "Mirbach Case" in Berlin has attracted attention to a remarkable phase of German church life. It appears that for many years a "church-building crusade," in which the German Emperor and Empress are deeply interested and to which they have contributed large sums of money, has been vigorously prosecuted in Berlin. The church moneys of the Empress have been in charge of Herr Mirbach, a gentleman who has also taken a prominent part in the new movement, but who has lately been compelled to resign his official connection with it under circumstances that put him in a rather unfavorable light. The *Chronik der Christlichen Welt* (Marburg, No. 42) discusses the whole subject as follows:

There is no doubt that the church-building crusade in Berlin has achieved some wonderful results. In 1890 Berlin had only 37 Protestant churches; and to these 73 new ones have now been added, all but 18 being completed and in use. The total cost of these buildings was nearly forty-five million marks, all but twelve million coming from Berlin and neighborhood. The Emperor and the imperial house alone contributed nearly five million. Among the most liberal contributors were Jewish and Roman Catholic banking and business houses. The real motive appears, in most cases, to have been the hope that these acts of charity would be duly reported at court and the donors kindly remembered by the bestowal of orders and of titles, such as "Hoflieferanten" (*i.e.*, suppliers to the court), etc. In many cases it is proved that such rewards were bestowed. Mirbach himself is known to have recommended 53 different persons and firms for court favors, all of whom were duly rewarded. The invitation to contribute to this cause was often practically compulsory. The letters of Mirbach were headed, "Cabinet of Her Imperial and Royal Majesty," and such requests could not readily be ignored. In not a few cases it has been shown that the donors almost forced their presents upon the Church Building Society, but naturally in the hope of preferment by the court, which was known to be behind the movement.

The socialistic press has accused Mirbach of having caused the downfall of Court-preacher Stöcker, the leader of the anti-Jewish party in the German Empire, to please the Jewish contributors to the church-building fund. Many protests have been made against the "Judengeld" (*i.e.*, Jewish money used for Protestant church purposes), but the method suffered no change. Now that Mirbach is "out," these protests from the better sections of the church will probably be heeded.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE OLDEST PRELATE IN AMERICA.

ARCHBISHOP ELDER, of Cincinnati, who died recently in his eighty-sixth year, has played a prominent part in the development of Roman Catholicism in this country. In point of years, as *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore) points out, he was "the oldest prelate in America"; and the same paper adds: "Archbishop Elder was conspicuous for his intellectual abilities. A man of deep thought, a fluent speaker and possessed of a facile pen, he occupied a position in the Catholic world which it will be difficult to fill." The San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath.) gives the following résumé of Archbishop Elder's career:

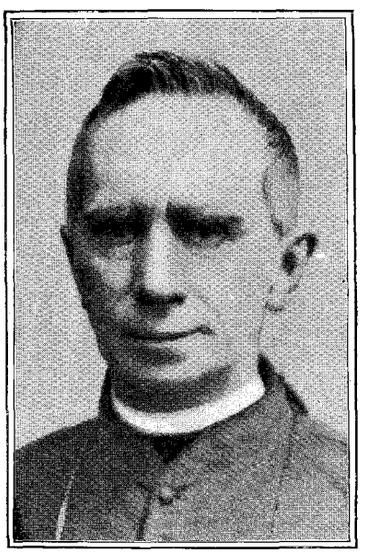

Photo by Anderson, New York.
THE MOST REV. WILLIAM HENRY ELDER,
Late Archbishop of Cincinnati.

"The Most Rev. William Henry Elder, patriarch of the Catholic hierarchy of the United States, came of distinguished lineage. The Elders were among the colonists who accompanied the Calverts to Maryland. Of stanch English Catholic stock the late archbishop throughout his long life evinced always and uniformly a firm, uncompromising fidelity, combined with the utmost gentleness of manner that was the heritage of his race. . . . . .

"In 1857 he was appointed to the vacant bishopric of Natchez, Miss., where he labored energetically for a quarter of a century. During his incumbency of the Natchez see, he passed through the rigors of civil war, the hardships of which fell no more abundantly on any section of the South during the five years of the struggle than on the people of his diocese. He came in conflict with the local military authorities of both sides on more than one occasion, in consequence of his unflinching devotion to the principle of complete separation of church and state in the fulfilment of his episcopal office.

"But it was the yellow-fever epidemics, that recurred with appalling fatality after the war in the section subject to his spiritual dominion, that called forth the heroic in his nature. When the pestilence raged, he went among the stricken, regardless of creed or color, and ministered to their physical wants as well as to their spiritual needs when occasion offered. There was no figure more familiarly known to or more deeply reverenced by all classes in Natchez and the surrounding country during the awful plagues which devastated that region. The diminutive form of the bishop was to be seen constantly, day and night, in those quarters where nurses were scarcest and their services most urgently required. He not only attended to the sick and dying, but in many instances with his own hands prepared the graves and buried abandoned victims of the dread disease.

"In 1881 Bishop Elder was transferred to Cincinnati as coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell, a most difficult position by reason of the unfortunate financial tangle into which the affairs of the diocese had been brought by the slipshod business methods in vogue for many years. Like a true soldier, the bishop valiantly accepted the post, which a man of inferior piety would have feared to undertake. For well-nigh a quarter of a century the archbishop has struggled bravely and successfully with the heavy burdens, spiritual and temporal, which he cheerfully assumed at the word of

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command. Tho small of stature and frail of form, Archbishop Elder performed prodigies of labor as Metropolitan of Cincinnati. His death will be sincerely mourned by all classes among whom he worked, non-Catholics and Catholics alike, in his own diocese and throughout the vast region where the name and fame of the saintly prelate are as household words."

THE HYPERBOLES AND PARADOXES OF JESUS.

IT is many years since a prominent divine of the English church created a sensation in the religious world by declaring that a literal observance of the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount would mean the practical dissolution of society. The truth which his statement is thought to have contained is still reflected, however, in New-Testament interpretation from time to time, and appears anew in current articles.

Mr. W. G. Ballantine, writing in *The North American Review* on "The Hyperbolical Teachings of Jesus," quotes a recent argument of Bishop Doane's, pleading for the indissolubility of marriage and emphasizing "the danger of going beyond the letter of Scripture." He thinks that the principle assumed may lead to "embarrassing consequences," and sets himself to inquire how far the words of Jesus were meant to be understood in their literal sense. His point of view is indicated in this summary:

Jesus said: "If any man come to me, and *hate* not his father, and mother, and wife, and children, and brethren, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he can not be my disciple" (Luke xiv. 26). This is most extraordinary language in regard to entrance upon a life of love.

Jesus said: "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell" (Matt. v. 29, 30). But no one of us would encourage a young man who, finding temptation through the eye dangerous to purity, should propose to destroy his own sight, or who should, under any circumstances, amputate his right hand.

Jesus said: "Resist not him that is evil: but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also" (Matt. v. 39, 40). Tolstoy, the noblest living Russian, in genius and in heart, takes these commands literally. He teaches that we should act upon them and leave the results with God. Fortunately, he has a wife who, if open to the charge of worldly mindedness, has certainly ordinary common sense, and thus the grand old idealist is protected from want.

Jesus said: "Swear not at all" (Matt. v. 34). He made no exceptions whatever. The Quakers regard themselves as bound by the prohibition, and to them the privilege of affirmation in place of an oath has been conceded. But, in spite of the precise words of our Lord, most of us think that when Theodore Roosevelt solemnly swore to support the Constitution of the United States and faithfully to administer the great office of President, he did an appropriate and Christian thing.

Jesus said: "When thou makest a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, nor thy brethren, neither thy kinsmen, nor thy rich neighbors; lest they also bid thee again, and a recompense be made thee. But when thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind: and thou shalt be blessed; for they can not recompense thee" (Luke xiv. 12, 13, 14). The language here is exclusive, and it covers both dinners and suppers. Taken literally, it rules out all the pleasant dinner and supper parties among relatives and friends, which constitute so large a part of the relaxation and joy of life.

Jesus said: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God" (Matt. xix. 24). The unwearied attempts of commentators to diminish the size of the "camel" here, or to enlarge the "needle's eye," can only excite a smile. Sometimes we are told that the camel was a rope, and sometimes that the needle's eye was a gate through which a camel, by getting down on his knees, could pass —anything, to escape, if possible, the astounding hyperbole.

Jesus said: "Sell that which ye have and give alms" (Luke xii. 33). The notion that a Christian must give away all and enter upon a life of poverty is based upon numerous similar unqualified assertions and commands. The opinion that a Christian should retain his property and administer it for God must be supported upon implications and inferences.

Jesus said: "Give to him that asketh thee" (Matt. v. 42). He made no exceptions. Josiah Flynt has told us that there is, or was a few years ago, in the United States, an army of 60,000 idle and depraved tramps, supported in their filth and wickedness by the unintelligent kindness of Christian people. As a rule each one of these tramps secures by begging, on the average, three "square" meals and a drink of whisky a day. Of the folly of thus maintaining these worthless creatures it is hard to speak patiently. Yet the well-meaning people who give to them are literally obeying the command of Jesus.

Mr. Ballantine adds the comment:

"To what point has our investigation brought us? To the conclusion that the teachings of Jesus have no value? Far from it. They have an infinite value. But they lie in a plane above that of legislation. Laws must be fitted to their times. Ideals are like the stars. . . . It does not appear that Scripture contains ready-made rules for our use. In laying down maxims for individual conduct, and laws for church and state, we are bound only to the application of a Christian judgment to the interests involved."

In an article in the London *Quarterly Review* on "The Paradox of Christ," Principal P. T. Forsyth, of Hackney Theological College, takes somewhat similar ground. He writes:

"None was ever so near to men—so one with them; yet none was ever so different. None was ever so original, yet none so like; none so close, and yet so strange. None was ever so lost in God, yet none so devoted to men. None was so holy, so humble, so self-sure, and yet so free of spiritual pride. None was so free of the ambition to be popular, yet none has so grown upon the world as time went by. We meet with characters in history that combine the most contrary qualities—men of vast reach and range, strangely mixed of good and evil, so that we should say beforehand such contrary qualities could not exist in one person. 'Bursts of great heart and slips in sensual mire.' But these are nothing compared with the paradoxes we find mixed in Jesus Christ—the miracles of holy grace and the mysteries of sympathetic forgiveness. How lame, too, is the scanty record, but how intense is his reality, and how vast the actual devotion and obedience to his name. Had ever a character, about whom we know so little, such a sway, and the promise still of such sway, over mankind? No spirit has been so potent, and none has so refused to be portrayed, or has so mocked the representations of him. Every artist of every order has failed to satisfy the world with the face of Jesus, that lights the humblest true believer. And every biography will be but less incomplete, not more complete than what went before. All he is is more strange than the most gifted can imagine. The truth of him is stranger than all the fiction we might frame to embody him. If it were not that he *is* and works, how could the record of what he *was* produce such results? 'Whatever the future may bring to surprise us,' says Renan, 'Jesus will never be excelled.' Yes, he is the surprise and miracle of all time. He *is* the miracle of which all his mighty works were but sparks and gleams."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

MISS EVA BOOTH has been selected as the new commander of the Salvation Army in this country. Mr. Booth-Tucker is returning to England.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN-DOYLE laid the corner-stone of a new Wesleyan church at Hindhead, Surrey, a few days ago. He took occasion to express his conviction that the great need of to-day is not a founder of a new religion, but "some great man who would induce them all to fix their eyes on that broad basis of ethics on which they were all absolutely united."

THE status of the Filipino youths now being educated in this country (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 29) is believed to be permanently settled by a letter that Secretary Taft has written to Prof. William A. Sutherland, superintendent of Filipino students. Very distinctly the Secretary states that "where the Government invites a pupil seven thousand miles from home for education, it is *in loco parentis*, and it becomes its duty to see that he is surrounded by those religious influences he had at home, and which he or his parents may wish continued." This is regarded by *The New World* (Chicago, Roman Catholic) as "a direct hint to Professor Sutherland that Catholic colleges ought to have been chosen and a distinct reminder that it is his duty to see that those youths shall have liberty to practise their religion."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE STRATEGIC PRICE OF PORT ARTHUR.

THE fall of Port Arthur will come as a welcome relief to many a friend of Kuropatkin in the press of Paris. With all their friendship for Russia, the military experts of the *Gaulois* and *Figaro* have condemned the infatuation of the Grand Dukes for the famous fortress in the Far East. Ever since General Dragomiroff, Russia's celebrated strategist, began to urge the abandonment of Port Arthur by the forces of the Czar, the experts of these French dailies have asked themselves if this course might not, after all, have been the wisest from Kuropatkin's point of view. The topic has occasioned a warm expert discussion. Has the long-drawn-out siege played greater havoc with the strategy of Kuropatkin or with the strategy of his foes? The Paris *Temps* thinks the factor of prestige was decisive with both belligerents. Each felt that the fate of Port Arthur would so powerfully impress the Asiatic mind that all merely military considerations must be subordinated to that fact. The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest) is of opinion, however, that Russia's prestige has been so lowered in the Asiatic mind by all the events of the war that the fall of Port Arthur can have no overwhelming effect now. The military *Reichswehr* (Vienna) continues to hold the siege of Port Arthur responsible for any miscarriage of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria, whereas the military expert of the London *Times* says:

"We have never been able to perceive that Port Arthur in Russian hands entailed such delay upon the main operations of the Japanese army as to affect prejudicially their course or their success. We have been unable to agree that Port Arthur imposed upon the Japanese two conflicting objectives, since the military resources of Japan appeared to us adequate for the prosecution of the dual enterprise. We have also contested the assumption that Port Arthur necessarily retained more men before its walls than the numbers of the garrison. That the Japanese have landed and employed a larger number of men than the garrison in order to draw close their lines and reach the ships in harbor with the fire of their siege batteries we can admit, but it is not a necessary consequence that they should all have been since detained round the fortress, for precedents could be quoted when garrisons besieged have been held fast by smaller numbers than their own.

"Captain Mahan holds that the Japanese have recognized that Port Arthur is the key, not only to the naval war, but to the whole campaign on land and sea. It is doubtful whether this has been their view, ardently tho possession of the fortress is desired from motives of national pride. We have held that the true objective at Port Arthur was neither the town nor the harbor, but the ships, and that once the ships were destroyed there was little else to deserve the waste of life of an assault.

"We may even go farther and affirm that General Stoessel, who has so richly earned his St. George, is equally deserving of the Order of the Rising Sun. Given the ships destroyed, the longer Port Arthur holds out the better for Japan. So long as Port Arthur is in Russian hands there is no strategic liberty for Russian armies; the line of march is compulsory, and it leads at last to the Kinchau Isthmus, which could not be forced by all the might of Russia with Japan in command of the sea.

"Far from wasting lives upon attacks or starving the garrison we should prefer to see Port Arthur fed and pampered and supplied with all it needs, certain that its syren voice will attract one Russian army after another into the fatal circle of its malign attraction, there to be dealt with as poor Stackelberg was, by the resistless weight of amphibious force, in a perfect theater for the exercise of its utmost strength. No, the soul of Port Arthur, as we have said before, is with Kuropatkin's bayonets. . . . . .

"Our view, which may be right or wrong, has been that the Japanese might long ago have been at Mukden had they so desired, but that they expected a Russian retreat to Kharbin if they advanced at an earlier stage, and that they deliberately held their hand until Kuropatkin was so strong that he would be sure to give battle at the furthermost end of his long line of communications and close to the sea. Whether this is the fact or not is of little importance, neither is it germane to the main argument. Our argument has been that the Japanese had one great aim in view—namely, a decisive action with their whole united armies against the field army of their foe; that their preparations and movements all had this object in view; that their military resources were adequate for the enterprise as well as for the prosecution of the siege; finally that Port Arthur exercised no serious influence upon the prosecution of the attack upon the main Russian army."

ENGLAND ON ROZHDESTVENSKY.

ENGLAND'S press is giving Admiral Rozhdestvensky the lie. He and his men are bluntly told by London newspapers that they are cowards, guilty of a blunder worse than a crime, a blunder which it is now hoped to cover beneath a tissue of falsehoods. Such utterances are not attributable to the first outbreak of journalist fury which seemed at one time to denote the imminence of war. They represent what may be deemed the "sober second thought" of leading British dailies. The measured and circumspect Conservative London *Standard* speaks of "Admiral Rozhdestvensky's tissue of misstatements," and the Conservative but Jingo London *Mail* asserts that Russian naval officers habitually prevaricate. The London *Times* pronounces Rozhdestvensky a wholly unreliable witness when he testifies regarding the incident in the North Sea:

"Admiral Rozhdestvensky's statements are simply incredible. He affirms he was attacked by two torpedo-boats, one of which he alleges he sank. He says that he stopped firing when he saw the trawlers. He admits that he sailed away without offering assistance to his victims, because he 'feared a trap' and the fishing-boats were without lights. He denies that he left a torpedo-boat behind till morning, or that he had any torpedo-boats with him at all, but at the same time he professes to know that one of the 'Japanese' torpedo-boats remained till morning upon the scene. He contends that no war-ships could have acted otherwise, and he is good enough to express 'deep regret' for the poor fellows he has killed and maimed, 'if they were innocent.' We need not follow in detail this tissue of palpable untruths, wholly irreconcilable as it is with facts which are established by incontrovertible evidence. We can only say that, if the Russian Government directly or indirectly adopts this line of defense, the sooner all discussion is broken off the better.

"The publication of this document at all shows a strange inability to appreciate the situation which Admiral Rozhdestvensky has created by 'running amok' among our fishing-boats. He makes no pretense at remorse for what he has done. On the contrary, he glories in it and claims a privilege of piracy on the high seas. That alone is proof enough that it is unsafe to suffer him to be at large in command of a squadron of war-ships."

Rozhdestvensky, echoes the London *Standard*, is "a nuisance and a danger, not to the Japanese, but to the merchant shipping and the passenger transport of the world"; and it urges that he be "tied up somewhere":

"The explanations of the officers of the Baltic fleet are as ridiculous as their code of maritime ethics is perilous to the common safety. The admiral, it appears, officially puts forward the absurd theory that he was being attacked by 'Japanese torpedo-boats.' He and his men saw these Flying Dutchmen hovering about between their lines, and they promptly let fly at the phantom vessels. They did not hit them—it would have been very odd if they had—but apparently the ghostly destroyers were so alarmed by the firing that they disappeared and have not been heard of since. As for the fishing-boats, the admiral, in his absorption, never noticed them, and can only regard the fact that some of his shots struck them as an inevitable accident."

And in another editorial from the same daily it is averred:

"It would seem as if this officer regarded his attack upon peaceful fishing-boats, belonging to a neutral marine, as a mere episode too trivial to be reported. The rights and privileges of a Russian fleet, in the opinion of this amazing commander, are such that it may sink any foreign ship which happens to be within range of its guns without even troubling to find out what has been done. The

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admiral's insolent reticence is of a piece with the brutal callousness which impelled him to continue his voyage, quite regardless of the consequences of his homicidal fusillade. Are we to suppose that he is not merely careless of wrong-doing, but unconscious of it?"

London organs are, therefore, taking their cue, it would seem, from the public statements of Prime Minister Balfour when the incident was first made public. "In the story of our fishermen," said the Prime Minister at that time, "there was much tragedy—there was no romance. In the story of the Russian admiral, I do not know there was any tragedy, but I am driven to believe that there was much romance." The leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman used these words: "Accident it can not have been because the big guns of great ships do not go off by accident. Misunderstanding it was not, because there was nothing to misunderstand. Blunder it was not, for it was on too large a scale and too deliberate." These have become the accepted verdicts of English papers with few exceptions. The anti-imperialist and Liberal London *News* is the most moderate in tone of the leading dailies, admitting that the incident may have been an accident if not a "blunder," but none the less it maintains:

"If the Baltic fleet has so little command of itself, it will become a peril to the whole world. Trawlers are not in the least like torpedo-boats, and there should at least be a *prima facie* case against inoffensive shipping before it is exposed to the fire of battle-ships. There is too much similarity between this case and the sinking of neutral ships in the Far East. We are far from the folly of those who imagine that the death of two men can only be properly expiated by the slaughter of many thousands. But we must be sure that the same thing does not happen again. We have to convince the world that the lives of our fishermen, who 'go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters,' are sacred in our eyes, and, if necessary, to be defended with the full strength of our right arm."

The allegations of the Russian admiral, however, "will not stand the slightest investigation," insists the London *Mail*, and it enters elaborately into the question of the truthfulness of the Czar's naval officers:

"It is evident that the officers of this fleet are guilty not only of cowardice and incapacity, but also of untruthfulness, since nothing can be more certain than that there were no torpedo-boats in the North Sea at that time and place. As in the case of the *Hipsang*, an impudent fiction has been devised to cover a shameful crime. It will be remembered that in the instance of the *Hipsang* the Russians declared that they saw this British ship, without lights, standing out of Fuchau Bay, and that she paid no attention to their signals, but fired upon them. The evidence of the officers and crew before the court at Shanghai proved, on the contrary, that the vessel carried proper lights, that she was on a lawful voyage from New-Chwang to Shanghai, that on being hailed by an unknown Russian vessel she at once stopped, and there and then, without a word of warning, was torpedoed and fired upon. She had no gun on board, so that she could not have fired a shot. This example illustrates the trust that can be reposed in the reports of Russian officers.

"This fleet which fires at everything and anything, under the excuse that it dreads torpedo attack, and that it must be hindered by nothing from executing the high and holy Russian mission of depriving a gallant people of their liberty, is a menace to the world. Wherever it moves it seems destined to contravene international law and to outrage neutral feeling. At Vigo there has already been a whole crop of incidents. The fleet was forbidden to enter the port by the Spanish Government. Admiral Rozhdestvensky promptly entered, under the excuse that the machinery of his ships was damaged. Precisely the same tactics were tried on a former occasion on the same coast, when the captain of a Russian cruiser, on being requested to withdraw within twenty-four hours, pleaded injury to his boilers as an excuse for delay, and then, learning by telegram that a British vessel was due to pass the Spanish coast, instantly left in chase of her, thus showing the untruthfulness of the declaration made. In the same way, in an Egyptian port, the commander of the *Dmitri Donskoi* made a solemn declaration that he needed a certain quantity of coal to take him home, and was given that quantity on his written pledge that he would proceed straight to his port. He utilized the coal to cruise in the Mediterranean and stop and examine British shipping. The Russians at Vigo were forbidden by the Spaniards to coal. Without paying any attention to this command, they proceeded to fill their bunkers, and Spain is so weak a neutral that they have been allowed their own way, tho the certain result of their action will be a demand for damages by Japan."

A RUSSIAN INDICTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

RUSSIA is invincible. She will yet drive the English out of Egypt and out of India. Russia is "unique" in the world as regards her people, her geography, her spiritual and mental life, her climate, capacities, and mission. These sentences summarize a manifesto recently issued by Leo Tolstoy the younger through the Paris *Figaro*. The son is completely at variance with the father, whose utterances, we are assured by Count Tolstoy the younger, are in no sense representative of popular sentiment in the empire of the Romanoffs. The people are not discontented, not opposed to the war with Japan, not ripe for revolution in any form. "All this," remarks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), "is mere Jingoism." At any rate, it has inspired a retort in the form of a scathing indictment of the Russian people from a Russian pen in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"If the good faith of our Count (Tolstoy the younger) were not well known, the complimentary remarks which he makes concerning the Russian people might be taken for poisoned irony. National intelligence is undoubtedly a source of great strength—but where does it exist among ourselves? Does it manifest itself in the well-nigh universal ignorance of the Russian masses, whereas all adjacent peoples, white or yellow, possess a more or less definite popular cultivation? To read and to write are qualifications which, through the medium of an adequate mental awakening, could, in fifty years, be made practically universal. They remain none the less among ourselves a luxury fully a thousand years after the day of the holy St. Cyril. The morality of the masses among ourselves is on a far lower level than it is among our neighbors, and the statement holds good as far back as the time of Tacitus. Dishonorable dealing in every kind of negotiation, corruption, cruelty, dissoluteness, drunkenness, contempt for human rights—such forms of gross materialism pervade the masses of our people to their very marrow.

"The national art in this country is quite insignificant. A popular literature does not exist. Our civilization is wholly borrowed, and yet it is the lowest in the world.

"Does our popular intelligence manifest itself even in the guise of material wealth? There exists, certainly, a latent creative strength, a quantity of energy and of talent. Nevertheless, Russia is unquestionably the poorest land in the world. The masses of the people are in destitution. In what, then, is revealed our 'unique national capacity,' the 'strength of spirit and of mind'? In the west of Europe these things are no mere phrases; they are evident facts.

"In the yellow East the popular capacity manifests itself—apart from many other things—in the inimitably advanced stage of cultivation of the soil. I am a Russian to the very marrow of my bones and I love my native land not less than Count Tolstoy loves it. Yet in the life of my countrymen I behold the triumph, not of the popular intelligence, but of the singular popular stupidity, the heavy darkness which is the natural consequence of the degradation of a great people. . . . . .

"The crass stupidity of the people binds even the educated classes in its chains. The blind prejudice of the crowd asserts itself at the top of society, depriving all intelligence of the will to achieve. In direct opposition to Count Tolstoy, I believe, altho with profound grief, that Russia is not only conquerable, but that she is perhaps of all lands the one that is most easily to be conquered. A people destitute to the point of beggary, darkly ignorant, reduced to a barbarism so abject as to render it indifferent to its fate, a people which has never enough to eat and still drinks to

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excess in the most revolting fashion, a people sickly and yet alien to its native soil—has the time come for such a people to dream with Count Tolstoy of the domination of the world? Can it even maintain its own place in the sun? That is the question now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL STOESSEL AS THE HERO OF THE WAR.

GENERAL STOESSEL remains the possessor of one of the few Russian reputations enhanced in western European eyes by the war. The general is indebted for the anomaly, thinks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, to the fact that he can not be interfered with by orders from St. Petersburg's grand dukes. Like many other soldiers of the Czar, he is the subject of mutually conflicting biographies in the foreign press. We are told now that he is a German, again that he is a Swede. But the *Echo de Paris*, professing to have the authority of the general's only son for its statements, tells us that Stoessel is fifty-six and the grandson of a Swedish army officer. Stoessel's father served with distinction in the army of the czars, and was a member of the Orthodox Church, in which he reared his son. The present General Stoessel was graduated at the Pavloff Military Academy in the same class with Kuropatkin, and served through the war with Turkey. But his greatest distinction seems to have been won as a commander in Siberia. His talent for administration is pronounced exceptional.

It is this administrative talent, thinks the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which has enabled Stoessel to prolong the siege so unexpectedly. His first act, says this paper, was to assemble the five hundred women left in the city and organize them into various associations to assist the conduct of the siege. Some were made nurses, others cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, and the like. "All, without distinction of rank, and regardless of their previous education and mode of life, were thus united by a strong common bond of mutual interest." When the meat supply ran short, Stoessel organized raiding parties, which made sorties upon the cattle and mules used by the Japanese in their mining and investing operations. The result was successful, over a hundred oxen being captured on one occasion. "Recently, General Stoessel has ordered the slaughter of the mules in the city, the number of which reached 3,000. The flesh is similar to that of the horse and is eaten with relish." Local government is inflexible rather than severe:

"The order maintained within the city may truly be described as a model of imitation. The streets are cleaned and sprinkled twice daily. To guard against an outbreak of fire, every householder is compelled to have a tub of water always at his door. After eight o'clock in the evening no one may leave his dwelling, and a light can be maintained only upon the condition that a thick curtain obscures every window. The slightest infraction of any ordinance results in instant punishment at the hands of the Chief of Police. Punishment may take the form of compulsion to assist in cleaning the streets. It was recently announced that the Japanese had cut off the supply of water inside the fortress. Even if this information be correct, it involves nothing of a kind to inspire uneasiness, as more than forty wells have been bored in Port Arthur, and they yield an excellent quality of water."

These rosy views do not correspond with the impressions of the military expert of the *Neue Freie Presse*:

"No water, no fresh meat except that of the horse or the mule, an atmosphere rendered pestiferous by innumerable corpses rotting in their putrefaction—under such conditions of life the Port Arthur garrison fights to defend the fortress from one day to the next. One might think such an existence, momentarily threatened by the bursting of the enemy's bombs, would in time become absolutely intolerable. Yet strangely enough it loses, with the very progress of time and the habit thus induced, all those characteristics which at first were found torture. As long as meal for making bread or for the production of food in some other form, and as long as fresh water can be procured, dire necessity is not complained of. It only finds expression when bread can no longer be made owing to the want of the necessary accessories, and the meal must be eaten in some other form, such as mush. With what yearning is the time remembered when there was still bread! And even with this nourishment of mush, men will retain their courage if only there be no lack of fresh water. The Boers lived on such food for months and months and looked thriving after it. Fresh meat, in view of the wealth of the land in cattle, was, to be sure, always at hand, and yet it had often to be dispensed with owing to the want of salt. The beginning of this want is apt to be a severe test, and still it can be withstood.

"In Port Arthur there is no danger of this sort to be feared, as salt can be produced from the sea water. What can not become a matter of custom, what will be bitterly felt daily and hourly, is the lack of pure, fresh water. And Port Arthur feels this want now. The reservoirs, which are located near the fort of Swishiying, are now in the hands of the Japanese. Hence the consumption inside the fortress is restricted to the yield of so-called fresh water from the distilling apparatus. That the lack of water will speedily be felt severely is attested by the desperate sorties undertaken with a view to the recapture of the water-works. To get water, streams of blood will be shed, but in vain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VATICAN THEORY OF CHURCH AND STATE.

PREMIER COMBES, now regarded in the European press as the great anticlerical of the age, uttered a remark recently which has become the subject of comment. Pius IX. and his famous Secretary of State, according to the French statesman, both maintained that the Concordat is not to be regarded as a treaty concluded on equal terms between the Vatican and the third republic. The Concordat is really a concession on the part of the Holy See. The same power which granted it, under the coercion of circumstance, is free, at any time and from the very nature of the case, to recall it.

"It would appear," Premier Combes is made to say, "as if this theory still flourishes at Rome in its original vigor." The remark is taken as a text for an elaborate study of the Vatican theory of the relations between church and state from the pen of that celebrated member of the French Academy, Anatole France, who writes in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):

"The Roman Church is at once a temporal and a spiritual power. She rests her right to rule the world upon the canonical evangelists, upon the tradition of the primitive church, upon the concession of Constantine, upon the sacred canonical books and the sacred decretals.

"Whether the Roman Church now possesses a territorial domain or simply dwells in a palace, she is a state. She is a temporal Power distinguished from the Powers with which she negotiates in that the latter have set boundaries to their sovereignty, whereas the church can recognize no boundaries to her sovereignty without repudiating her origin, changing her nature, without betraying herself and contradicting herself. In opposition to the other Powers, which, because their feet rest upon that which is human, recognize the conditions which man and nature impose upon them by subordinating their will, their disposition, and their laws to the force of circumstance, the church must not yield any of her power, which, as she always teaches, was given to her as a sacred bequest. Nor should she yield rights which she professes to have received from heaven.

"The very nature of this institution, as the church expounds it to us, invests her with civil and political authority over the whole world. Because she is a spiritual power, she is a temporal power. Because souls should be subject to her, she undertakes to subject bodies to herself. And in fact it is difficult to imagine a domination of the spirit without a domination of the flesh. It is true that the church raises herself above the things of this world. It is equally true that she embraces these things and permeates them. She rules the world but she is of the world. . . . . .

"The church makes it her mission to save the world, and to this end she has prescribed certain formulas and customs, has set forth

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rules of life for the union of the sexes, for food, days of rest, feasts, and education of children, the right to write, speak, and think. To make sure of the carrying out of these rules—which, so far from affecting the purely spiritual domain only, come to a great extent within the police power of the state—the church must exercise a right of control over the government of all nations and hence must assume a place in the government of all peoples.

"The Right Reverend Bishop of Seez, in a pastoral letter in August, 1904, has strikingly defined this exalted and special mission: 'The church has inalienable rights over men as well as over society. She holds these rights from God and no one can take them away from her. . . . She is the authority of God upon earth, and this authority must be exercised with reference to souls, which are subject to her, with reference to bodies in all questions that are questions of conscience, with reference to all social questions that affect the spiritual domain.'

"Every duty implies a right. As the church alone possesses truth, she undertook the task of propagating it and of opposing antithetical error. This task she can not fulfil without supporting herself by means of temporal principles, or to use her own language, without making use of the secular arm. . . . The Pope is sovereign. Kings, emperors, are his representatives. The Pope, to employ a phrase of Pope Innocent's, is to the emperor what the sun is to the moon. . . . . .

"What relationship is possible between Catholic Rome and the modern state? Rome is the good and the states are the evil. Rome is life and truth; the states are lies and death. How can truth negotiate with falsehood, how can life conclude pacts with death, a Rome negotiate with the French republic? Here, indeed, we must differentiate. Here we must have the guidance of canon law to estimate the earthly power according to that which it does and that which it is. If we judge the worldly power by its deeds, it may be found abominable and worthy of condemnation. But if we regard it as a thing in and for itself, it is divine. And Pope Leo XIII. admitted in his encyclical of 1892 that the Government of M. Carnot was a divine arrangement. Bad princes as well as good ones are invested with divine rights, and Rome can at her pleasure negotiate with the one as with the other. . . . . .

"The Right Reverend Bishop of Seez must enlighten us on this point. 'Special circumstances may induce this God-given authority, even coerce it, to yield a little for a greater good, and this it will gladly do. As supreme power in all religious questions and in all questions which, from their nature, affect moral as well as material life, it will, in all good will, negotiate with existing powers.' That is well said; but before we ascertain how far the church is bound to observe such treaties we must look into the nature of those treaties and put it to the proof whether they be really concluded between Power and Power or whether they be not rather concessions that may always be recalled and that an absolute queen has made to her subjects. As the church embraces the whole world, she can have, properly speaking, no foreign affairs. Negotiations with the nations are really district affairs. The church certainly negotiates in all good-will with existing Powers. She gently endures the severest ordeals. She endures humiliations with humility. She yields to power. She will always have the right to recall concessions wrung from her weakness. She can always say that she, coerced or overpowered, has yielded. Every Power that negotiates with her overpowers her and coerces her from the simple fact that it negotiates instead of obeying, that it contends with the robbed queen instead of kissing the dust from her feet. She will always have the right to say that she was not free. She is not free as long as she does not command."

The official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, declares regarding the relations which should subsist between church and state: "Separation of the two perfect societies, constituted such by God, is a monstrosity, and to this monstrosity the church can not adjust herself in Catholic states and has to combat it." And on the attitude of the church toward liberty and toleration, the organ of the Vatican says:

"Freedom of the press is an error condemnable and condemned. It is contrary to sense in philosophy, and in theology a monstrosity, in the same manner as freedom of worship and of conscience and of thought.

"But even here, not speaking of individuals but of society as it is constituted, having established the principle, the maxim, the thesis, in fine, it is possible to reason in this manner most correctly.

"Where the constitution of the state is Anticatholic and, worse, Antichristian, there arises the distinction of thesis and of hypothesis, distinctions often so much neglected and the neglect of which induces doubts, creates new errors, and gives birth to inevitable confusion.

"Distinguishing rationally, there emerges the acceptable and accepted maxim of toleration of freedom of the press, of worship, and of conscience on the part of the church, and even invoked, as hypothesis. Toleration is one thing, approval is another. . . . . .

"Certainly, if you say simply: 'Is freedom of the press, of worship, and of conscience admitted philosophically and theologically?' you will not find any Catholic who is at all cultivated who will reply to you or who can reply to you affirmatively.

"But if, instead, you put the question: 'By hypothesis, is it possible to admit toleration of freedom of the press, of worship and of conscience?' you will not find any cultivated Catholic who can reply to you or who will reply to you negatively."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMBATTLED.

—*Der Floh* (Vienna).

VODKA.

—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

THE BATTLE OF THE BALTIC.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A TYPICALLY MODERN LOVE STORY.

THE PRICE OF YOUTH. By Margery Williams. Cloth, 312 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

ALTHO much is said and written anent realism in fiction, seldom does one come upon a story that rings like a note from life itself. Here is a story that does so impress one, in parts at least, for here is something of that common, human, every-day struggle which seeks to lessen heartache and conscious failure by a mockery of its own aspirations.

Fan Tasker, the heroine—if heroine the tale can claim—is a most modern, every-day young woman, despite the fact that fiction so generally eschews her. Doubtless she does not lend herself gracefully to creative fancy. She is not a docile creature to handle nor a plastic figure for art. The setting within which the author finds her is not inviting, and Fan's commingled defense and defiance of the same gives her an aggressiveness peculiarly her own. The daughter of an innkeeper on a New Jersey road, whose mother—a clergyman's daughter—died early, leaving her husband to pursue a devious moral course, and Fan to grow up as untrammeled as a wayside weed, the girl displays all the characteristics that might naturally be looked for. Her father neither understands nor cares to understand her; the only companion he keeps about her is a woman whom he likes too well to part with and does not value enough to marry. Fan is at loggerheads with all her neighbors. Mentally she towers above them and despises them for their narrow outlook. Her weapon of defense is a bright, brittle cynicism that mocks at her inward soreness. With a strong bias for truth and a fearlessness in speaking it, she fibs in sheer defiance of fate. The struggle between reckless pride and environment is pitiful.

MARGERY WILLIAMS.

Through her peculiar cleverness, she wins the regard of a young journalist who comes her way. This young man is as modern a product as Fan herself and equally worth noting, if only for the manner with which he plays with his real feeling for her—a sort of moral sword-play, so to speak, counting at every step the cost to himself should he succumb to her influence over him. It is a situation met with in life oftener than in books. Altogether the story discloses qualities creditable to the author's observation of life and cleverness in using her material. The reader closes the book thankful that there is the chance of a new start in life for Fan.

A LITTLE GIRL AND THE SUPERNATURAL.

IN THE CLOSED ROOM. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Cloth, 130 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THERE is a current of "Child Stories" in the literary flood of today. There is also, with the waning of traditional belief, a decided trend toward the mystical, employing that term in its popular sense. Mrs. Burnett manages to gratify both these appetencies in this pretty story of hers.

It is indubitably a pretty story, prettily told. A little, etherealized girl, with the name of Judith, the sole offspring of two matter-of-fact, workaday persons, "throws back" to an Aunt Hester. "She ain't like none of either of our families I've ever heerd of—'ceptin' it might be her Aunt Hester—but *she* died long before I was born. I've only heerd mother tell about her," says Judith's mamma. Any one will see that Judith was marked out for the psychic from infancy. "She had been a lovely baby, with a peculiar magnolia whiteness of skin, and very large, sweetly smiling eyes of dark blue, fringed with quite black lashes." Judith "knew her Aunt Hester as her mother did not,"—a somewhat confusing statement, but sufficiently conveying the notion of the child's segregation from her common-fibered kin and prosaic surroundings. Her mother "ran" a sewing-machine and loved housework. Her papa was one who would buoyantly say "Hully Gee! Search *me*," when his little girl's mysticism was wonderingly obtruded on his notice by his wife. One day, in the Park, Judith sees another small girl, of the "upper classes," seated by her young mother in a victoria. She glues her gaze on the little face, surrounded by heavy hair of a rich, coppery red. The two delicate little girls look long and hard, "as if they had known each other for ages of years and were separated by nothing."

Then Jem and his wife got "a snap" for the summer as care-takers of a mansion near the Park. One room in the house on the top floor was closed and the door locked. Judith, on a trip to the room, found that the door opened to her hand. Moreover, the fair copper-haired child came to her in it and they played together beautifully. After it was over, Judith realized that she "had heard no voice when the little girl spoke to her; that not once had she touched or been touched by the light hand or white dress. . . . In their playing it was always Judith who touched the toys, who held the doll, who set the little table for their feast." One day the child with the rubilant locks made Judith arrange everything in the room in a certain way. Then: "That is how it looked," she said. "They came and hid and covered everything—as if I had gone—as if I was nowhere. I want her to know I came here. I couldn't do it myself." Then Judith grew tired and lay down, and the other child "laid her little pointed fingers on Judith's forehead and she fell asleep."

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Meanwhile, a beautiful young woman in black comes to the house, and Mrs. Foster learns that she is its mistress and that her little girl has died. When Mrs. Foster tells her about Judith's play with a copper-haired child in the closed room, the other flies up the stairs, and Jane Foster followed. The door is open. The lady in black finds all as it used to be. She sank slowly upon her knees, wild happiness in her face—wild tears pouring down it. "Your little girl has seen her. I dare not waken her." For Judith still lay quiet on the sofa. Mrs. Foster went over and touched her. "No," she said quivering, but with a strange simplicity. "No! not asleep. It was this way with her Aunt Hester." This is the end.

It is a charmingly told little tale, and will doubtless stir many to quite soothing and supporting emotions.

THE LOAN OF A PERSONALITY.

THE MASQUERADER. By Katherine Cecil Thurston. Cloth, 328 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

AT last, in the output of mediocre novels which so far this year has afflicted the reader with a craving for some strong fiction, there comes a story with a grip. "The Masquerader" is intensely absorbing, with much freshness in treatment, despite its suggestion of old themes, and with healthy and fascinating types in the majority of the persons figuring in it. Mrs. Thurston, the author, made a success with novel-readers by her maiden book, "The Circle," which appeared last year. "The Masquerader" has the same vigorous grasp, a like directness and strength in character-drawing, and as much color, while it is bigger, cleverer, and far more intense in story-interest. Mrs. Thurston has great sincerity, and depicts human motive and personal notes with lucent grace and conscientiousness. The psychic appeals to her potently, so far as to color even material elements.

Her invention is extremely facile, and she works out her plot or theme with remarkable grasp and comprehension. "The Masquerader" is quite improbable, but, thanks to the author's skill, unquestionably convincing. The book savors of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," of "The Two Dromios," of "Christopher Sly," those classics of the art of juggling with physical likenesses and moral opposites.

KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON.

John Chilcote, M.P., and John Loder meet in a London fog. They collide in the neighborhood of Trafalgar Square, and their simultaneous oaths and apologetic laughs lead to exchange of words. Chilcote asks for a light, and the flash of the match reveals to them both a striking similarity in each other's outward man. "It was to each as if he regarded not another, but himself in a looking-glass."

Chilcote is going rapidly to the bad with morphin, and longs for opportunity for escape, at times, from his political duties and social position. He makes a bargain with John Loder to change places with him, and the former goes to Chilcote's smart London residence, while Chilcote takes possession of Loder's modest chambers in Clifford's Inn. To everybody they meet thus, the one is the other.

But Chilcote has a charming wife whom he does not care for, and who has ceased to regard her husband, with his faltering morphin-induced moods, as anything very near. The reader at once perceives perilous possibilities. Loder is a man of high ideals and tenacious rectitude, despite a full-blooded virility. Mrs. Chilcote is an admirable woman as

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well as an exceedingly lovely one. When the crisis of the situation comes, Loder rings true.

There is no problem involved in the story as told by Mrs. Thurston. If she had left the issue, so far as Loder and Mrs. Chilcote are concerned, tryingly dubious, the end of the book might have created more talk. The love interest is not so well subserved, perhaps, for romantic readers to whom "love is all" by Mrs. Chilcote's very practical view of the situation, which leads to Loder's final determination. But "The Masquerader" is an intensely interesting novel.

Mrs. Thurston's style is very good, and at times punctuated by an epigrammatic utterance which shows subtle penetration, as for instance this:

"When a man touches the core of his capacities, puts his best into the work that in his eyes stands paramount, there is little place for and no need of woman. She comes before and after. She inspires, compensates, or completes; but the achievement is man's alone. And all true women understand and yield to this unspoken precept."

A NEW AUTHOR OF NOTE.

THE HILLS OF FREEDOM. By Joseph Sharts. Cloth, 12mo, 296 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN southwestern Ohio, the region that reared our dean of American fiction, Mr. Howells, has arisen a young author who, in this his first published story, reveals ability to unite the clever technique of the prevailing school of novelists—our representatives of the Comedy of Manners—with the strong feeling and adequate motif of the novelists of an earlier generation.

There are two plots in Mr. Sharts's novel, a comedy of errors and a barely but happily averted tragedy, and these are artfully intertwined.

JOSEPH SHARTS.

The comedy plot is frankly but finely artificial, even stagy. A dictatorial veteran of the Mexican War, General Harris, who lives on a Kentucky estate on the southern bank of the Ohio River, in the time preceding the Civil War, has established martial law in his patriarchal household, consisting of his crony, Dr. Moregraves, his son Tom, his ward Julia, and various old soldiers who are pensioners on his bounty. The general commands his son and his ward to marry. The boy, who is involved in an affair with an actress of a "fly-by-night" company, refuses to obey, and it appears as if the girl is about to elope with the son of the general's dearest enemy. So the two young people are placed under military duress. How Tom, the purblind blunderer, and Julia, the sly puss, handle the resulting situation affords enough comedy material to have formed an entire Congreve or Wycherley play.

All the while the serious plot is developing. A poor negress, a fugitive slave, is seeking to escape to the "hills of freedom" on the Ohio side of the river. The young lawyer with whom Julia has apparently arranged to elope is charged with her capture. How, by the machinations of a character unsuspected by the reader, the elopement is utilized for the confusion of the slave-hunter, and how it brings about the *éclaircissement* of the lovers' comedy, reveal an ingenuity that Goldsmith or Sheridan might have applauded. Some of the scenes could be transferred bodily to the stage, notably one wherein the old general works himself up into a rage as the aggrieved and "compromised" party when Tom and Julia refuse to marry at his will, and one where the old minister, who is humanely harboring the fugitive slave against his theological convictions, wrestles in agonized prayer.

THE PARADISE OF ANARCHY.

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO. By A. J. Dawson. Illustrated. Cloth, crown octavo, 354 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

IT would seem that the "philosophic anarchist" need not hereafter draw upon his imagination and create a utopia to illustrate the blessings of no-government. Mr. A. J. Dawson, author of various novels and descriptive works in which, to quote from the London *Athenæum*, he has revealed "a deep and accurate knowledge of Moorish life" and "rendered admirably the Oriental atmosphere," presents in his latest book, which is a collection of magazine sketches and review articles upon Morocco, a picture of a land in which industry and prosperity flourish in inverse ratio to the enforcement of governmental authority. Writing in December, 1903, he says:

"Morocco is, and has been for close on two years, in a state of armed anarchy, and absolutely no authority holds good save that of the man with a gun. Even about Tangier, with its legations, you may see the utter lawlessness of the land. What, so far, has been the effect upon the country of this state of anarchy? The writer will let one of the leading merchants and bankers in Tangier (European, of course) speak for him:

"'The country has never, within the memory of living men, been so rich and prosperous as at the present moment. In itself, as you know, it is very rich and fertile. If its people have been poor in the past, that was due solely to the nature of the administration of the country, and not to the country itself. Now there is no administration, no government of any sort. No taxes whatever are paid. Naturally, then, the men who a year or so ago lived always upon the extreme edge of starvation to-day have tea and sugar. We know, we merchants. They have these things and can pay for them. In Tangier here you may see at a glance the state of things. Land values have gone up enormously, building is in progress in every direction, house rents are positively higher than they are about Paris and London, business hums, money is plentiful, labor and food are high-priced.'"

The explanation of this paradoxical state of affairs is to be found, however, in psychologic rather than economic science. Morocco is topsy-turvyland, inhabited by a people unchanged in mind and habits since the days when their putative ancestors, the Canaanites, were driven out of Palestine by the children of Israel. These Berbers are singularly impervious to any sort of outside influence. They revolt at the introduction of any of the benefits of civilization from bicycles and cameras to tax-reform. They thrive in war and decay in peace. "Given the right leader," says a Syrian friend of Mr. Dawson, "the Moors might go anywhere, ay, even into the citadels of Spain again, by virtue of guns, horses, and the banner of Islam. But, once there, they would fall to sleeping, singing, and tea-drinking, till their prize was drawn from them again."

As the author sagely observes:

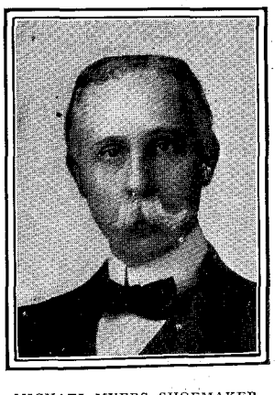
"Truly the arts of peace form the one, the essential foundation upon which the fabric of a modern nation must rest; they form the binding mortar, lacking which the winds of modern civilization will inevitably set the bravest structure a-crumbling into decay."

A TRUTHFUL TALE OF A TRAVELER.

THE HEART OF THE ORIENT. Saunterings through Georgia, Armenia, Persia, Turkomania, and Turkestan to the Vale of Paradise. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. Illustrated. 416 pp. Price, $2.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE great merit of Mr. Shoemaker as a traveler is that he can a round, unvarnished tale deliver and open our eyes to the truth that, with all respect for the railroad, the telegraph, and the telephone, this world is not a small place. The Russia he reveals is not the conventional Russia of world-politics, but a great and self-contained unit, to resist which is to bite on granite. We do not know such a Russia, but Mr. Shoemaker makes us believe in it. The marvelous Persia of his book is not less convincing, while the tomb of Tamerlane at Samarkand and the tower of punishment at Bokhara are made as real to us as our troubles. Not that this born traveler has the literary touch. His material is not artfully arranged. His outlook is not even wide. Yet there is that in these pages which is better than any or all of these—human interest.

The Shah is going to the devil. He dreads the fate of his father, which, Mr. Shoemaker thinks, apparently without grief, will probably be his own. Russia has made the heart of Asia safe for the civilized visitor. One may go to Bokhara without fear of being cast into that pit, infested with ticks, at the bottom of which two English travelers had their fleshed gnawed by vermin for years. But torture is still practised with Carthaginian cruelty. A man's eyelids are still cut off, as they were in the time of the Punic wars, and he is left to go mad in the blinding glare of a torrid sun. They have ceased to be so ferocious in the vicinity of the Kok Tash, the ancient throne of Samarkand, the city transformed by Russia. Strangers there are so unusual a sight that Mr. Shoemaker received the welcome of a presidential candidate campaigning on the East Side of New York. And a man in the place spoke English! Now and then French will assail the ear. Sometimes a German word is uttered. But, in general, Russian prevails among the people who count for anything. The Russian language is one which we Americans regard as of little account, remarks our traveler, but here he records his regret that in the midst of a nation of 140,000,000 who know no other medium, he can fall back only upon the idioms of western Europe.



MICHAEL MYERS SHOEMAKER.

The fact is that Mr. Shoemaker's travels have made him Russophile. His money will never be put upon Japan, and he resents the imputation that the Russians are a dirty people, while the Japanese wash themselves like gentlemen. As a matter of fact, thinks Mr. Shoemaker, the Russians do bathe, their use of steam during the ceremony rendering the operation thorough. After that they roll in the snow. The supply of that accessory to cleanliness is certainly ample for the requirements of 140,000,000 people, not all of whom, our author confesses, are addicted to cleanliness. "Many a time," notes Mr. Shoemaker, however, "I have ordered my Jap guide off and away because I could not endure the stench."

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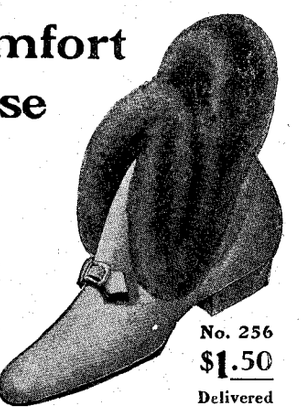

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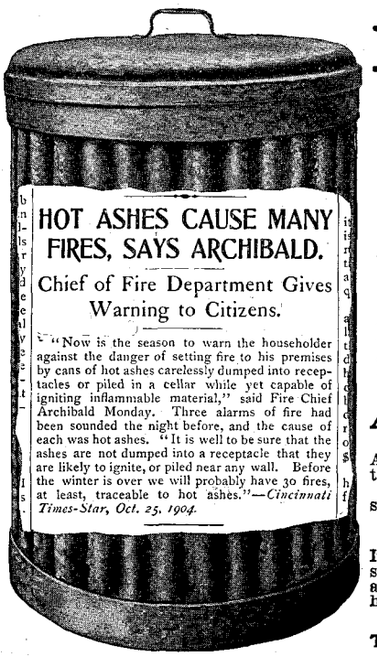
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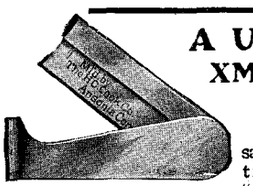

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CURRENT POETRY.

On Reading of a Poet's Death.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER.

(Carlyle McKinley, of Charleston, S. C., died August 24, 1904. See "A Journalist of Ideals" in *The Outlook* of September 3.)

I.

I read that, in his sleep, the poet died
Ere the day broke;
In a new dawn, as rose earth's crimson tide,
His spirit woke.

II.

Yet still with us his golden spirit stayed:
On the same page
That told his end, his living verse I read—
His lyric rage.

III.

Behold! I thought, they call him cold in death;
But hither turn,
See where his soul, a glorious, flaming breath,
Doth pulse and burn.

IV.

This is the poet's triumph, his high doom!
After life's stress—
For him the silent, dark, o'ershadowing tomb
Is shadowless.

V.

And this the miracle and mystery—
In that he gives
His soul away, magnificently free,
By this he lives.

—*From The Outlook.*

Wisdom's Goal.

By MUTSUHITO.

HIS MAJESTY, THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

(The following poem was written for the students at the Peeresses' School of Tokyo. It is translated by our Japanese correspondent, Arthur Lloyd.—EDITOR.)

The water placed in goblet, bowl or cup
Changes its form to its receptacle;
And so our plastic souls take various shapes
And characters of good or ill, to fit
The good or evil in the friends we choose.
Therefore be ever careful in your choice of friends,
And let your special love be given to those
Whose strength of character may prove the whip,
That drives you ever to fair Wisdom's goal.

—*From The Independent.*

My Life.

By NIKOLAI ALEKSANDROVITCH ROMANOFF.

[CZAR OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.]

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(The Czar of Russia, like several other sovereigns and noted leaders, is a poet. The foregoing stanzas were secured for *Success* by special arrangement. The translator has made no effort to produce rimes, his aim being to make a literal reproduction that would preserve the exact original sense of the Russian verses.)

My happiness was born at night;
It has only flourished in darkness:
I have lost my joy in life,
And wander wearily in gloom.

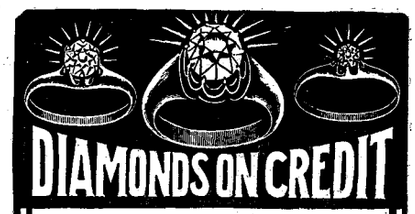
My soul gropes sadly searching
In mental fog; it pines
And prays and suffers,
But find no peace on earth.

Portrait and Reality.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

If on the closèd curtain of my sight
My fancy paints thy portrait far away,
I see thee still the same, by night or day:
Crossing the crowded street, or moving bright
'Mid festal throngs, or reading by the light
Of shaded lamp some friendly poet's lay,
Or shepherding the children at their play,
The same sweet self, and my unchanged delight.

But seeing thee in truth, I recognize
In every dear familiar way some strange
Perfection, and behold in April guise



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The magic of thy beauty, that doth range
Through many moods with infinite surprise,
Never the same, and sweeter with each change.
—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Self.

By ARLO BATES.

One newly dead, wafted on winds of space,
Felt clustering shapes he knew not and yet knew.
"Who are ye?" cried he, scanning face by face.
"Yourself!" they laughed. "We all have once been you!"
—*From Scribner's Magazine.*

Hepaticas.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

In the frail hepaticas—
That the early Springtide tossed,
Sapphire-like, along the ways
Of the woodlands that she crossed—
I behold, with other eyes,
Footprints of a dream that flies.

One who leads me; whom I seek:
In whose loveliness there is
All the glamour that the Greek
Knew as wind-borne Artemis.
I am mortal. Wo is me!
Her sweet immortality!

Spirit, must I always fare,
Following thy averted looks?
Now thy white arm, now thy hair,
Glimpsed among the trees and brooks?
Thou who hauntest, whispering,
All the slopes and vales of Spring.

Cease to lure! or grant to me
All thy beauty! tho it pain,
Slay with splendor utterly!
Flash revealment on my brain!
And one moment let me see
All thy immortality!
—*From Harper's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

General Stoessel, the Fighter.—An influential merchant named Kratz, from Port Arthur, gives an excellent description of life in the town, says the London *Telegraph*. He declares that all hearts beat at the bidding of General Stoessel, and all realize that he is the one strong man who alone can save the situation. Socially, however, he is not liked.

General Stoessel is now getting slightly gray. His tall, bulky form, clad in a brilliant general's uniform, is seen daily in the streets, but when he is proceeding to the forts he is dressed in simple gray, and is frequently taken for a private soldier. He is described as the "Russian Lord Kitchener," a man of few words, but a strenuous worker. People say that General Stoessel never sleeps, for when all the city is in darkness a light burns in his headquarters.

His administrative work finished, General Stoessel prowls around the forts and makes his bed in some trench or rampart. Next day, with Madame Stoessel, a little figure clad in black, he proceeds around the hospital wards, speaking words of sympathy to the inmates. He insists that the officers shall perform their duties strictly, and the clubs have been closed. He takes a prominent place in the firing line, and when officers in charge of detached expeditions fail to return he leads their men himself successfully. His rule is, "What I order can be done."

The soldiers love him, but the officers resent the fact that owing to his recent promotion he is vested with the right of the award of decorations. After a recent assault the divisional commanders presented their recommendation, their aides-de-camp heading the lists. General Stoessel crossed out the aides, saying: "Aides can not be aides and in the firing line, too. They are good aides; perhaps, but it is not an opportunity for displaying valor. I can not accede to these awards." Friction resulted from this decision.

Of the 200 women who remain in Port Arthur nearly all are banded under the leadership of Mme. Stoessel as Sisters of Charity. They have pledged themselves not to leave, and are working heroically. The climate

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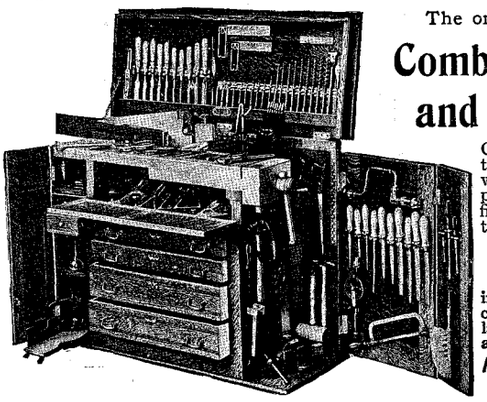

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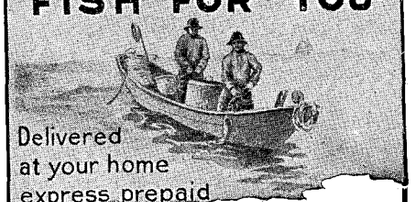

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General Stoessel, it is said, is of Swiss, as Todleben was of German, extraction.

Everybody Saw It.—Some years ago "Tom" Taggart, of the Democratic national committee, had occasion to write to an active political worker in a distant part of Indiana, giving him timely directions concerning the campaign then in progress, says *The Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Taggart's typewriter was absent, so he penned the letter in person, tho well aware that his chirography belongs to the Horace Greeley school. He wrote carefully on this occasion, however, it being a very important communication, and thought there would be no difficulty. A week later his correspondent was in Indianapolis, and called.

"Did you get my letter? Could you read it?" was Mr. Taggart's greeting.

"I got it all right," replied the man, "and didn't have any trouble with any of it except the postscript. That stuck me. Showed it to everybody in town—same result: they all read the letter, but fell down on the postscript."

The man drew the letter from his pocket, and handed it to Mr. Taggart, who gave it one quick glance.

"Great guns," gasped Tom; "the postscript says, 'Don't let anybody see this letter'!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Practical.—NELLIE: "Bobby, do you believe that the devil will get us if we're naughty?"

BOBBY: "No, o' course not! We'll get the devil if we're found out, that's all."—*Puck*.

Practised Under Difficulties.—"Don't try to make musicians out of all children indiscriminately and thus you will avoid such household conversations as one I overheard the other day," said Baron Kaneko of Japan, who has been spending the summer in the Maine woods.

"I was on a train and a father and his young son sat near me. The father said:

"'John, do you practise regularly on the piano while I am away at business?'

"'Yes, father,' replied the boy.

"'Every day?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'How long did you practise to-day?'

"'Three hours.'

"'And how long yesterday?'

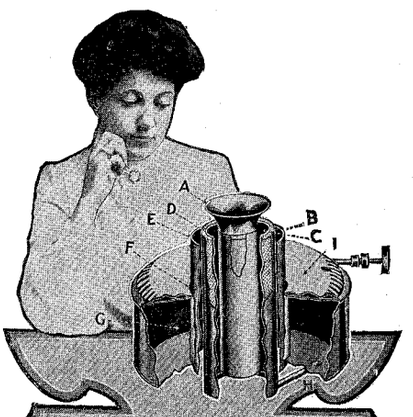
"'Two hours and a half.'

"'Well, I'm glad to hear that you are so regular.'

"'Yes, father.'

"'And the next time you practise be sure to unlock the piano. Here is the key. I locked the instrument last week and I have been carrying the key in my pocket ever since.'"—Buffalo *Enquirer*.

It Stuttered.—A droll sort of fellow is a certain Reading business man, whose witticisms are heightened by his stuttering. During the first evening of the convention of the Republican Clubs of Pennsylvania, held



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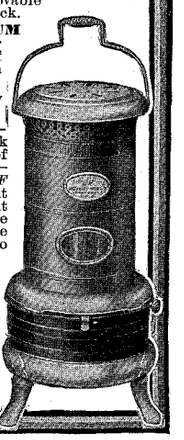

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recently in Reading, he was sought out by a visiting friend of long ago, and some hours together and numerous potations were essential to the renewal of their friendship. As, on reaching home, he stealthily ascended the stairs to his room, out of the darkness came his wife's voice:

"What time is it?"

"It is j-j-j-just 1 o'clock," he stammered.

Just then an old-fashioned clock nearby gave four laborious strokes.

"Do you hear that?" she asked sharply. "It is now 4 o'clock."

"But my d-d-dear," he rejoined pleasantly, "you mustn't mind that k-k-clock. It's like me."—Philadelphia *Ledger*.

Hard on Jones.—The early morning sun came straggling into the suburban street and peering through the window-blinds of Lavender Villa.

It even violated the sanctuary of the best bedroom of that establishment, and there it discovered Jones, the head of the household, very silently and stealthily divesting himself of his garments.

Conscious that the situation required a little explanation, it promptly shone on the eyelids of the slumbering Mrs. Jones. She awoke.

She looked at her husband, glanced at the clock, and then she spoke.

"Gracious me, John," she exclaimed, "what on earth are you getting up at five o'clock in the morning for?"

"Beg pardon, m'dear?" replied Jones.

"Whatever are you getting up so early for?" she repeated. "Don't you see it is only five o'clock?"

"Oh! um! yes," answered J., grasping the situation, and hurriedly pulling on his trousers again; "fact is, m'dear, it's such a lovely morning that I thought I'd get up and weed the garden."

"Really!" cried his better half; "well, you are a good boy," and she lay watching him with a smile of approbation while he painfully crawled into the rest of his clothes.

The smile broadened into a positive grin when, five minutes later, she heard him at work outside, and then, with a wink at the clock, she gave a satisfied chuckle, murmured something about "teaching him a lesson," and lapsed once more into slumber.—*Tit-Bits*.

Merely For Identification.—HAT-CHECK MAN: "Here, here! What on earth are you doing—smashing in those hats?"

CLUB MEMBER: "I'm trying to find my own. It's an opera hat and shuts up. None of these seems to be mine."—Chicago *News*.

Why?—EDDIE: "Mamma, why do landlords object to renting flats to people with children?"

HIS MAMMA: "I don't know, Eddie. Tommy, stop that hollering; goodness, Bessie, don't make so much noise; and, Willie, if you don't stop breaking those front windows I'll tell papa on you."—N. Y. *Evening Mail*.

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

November 7.—General Nogi's forces make another general attack upon the fortifications of Port Arthur and succeed in driving an effective wedge into the Russian center. The opposing armies along the Shakhe River continue to strengthen their positions; sharp fighting occurs on the Russian right, when the Japanese vanguard captures three villages, but are driven back to their former lines.

November 8.—Riots due to mobilization are reported to have taken place in many parts of Russia.

November 9.—Lord Lansdowne, in a speech at London, makes a strong plea in favor of arbitration, which is regarded as a bid for intervention in the Far East. Advices from Tokyo say that the Japanese have silenced the main forts northeast of Port Arthur, and are now attacking west of the railroad to reduce the remaining northern tier of defenses.

November 10.—It is reported from Tokyo that General Stoessel has asked for a truce; St. Petersburg despatches say that if this is true it is only for the burial of the dead. London reports that Japan unofficially had made representations to Russia looking to peace, but Russia refused.

November 11.—General Nogi, commanding the Jap

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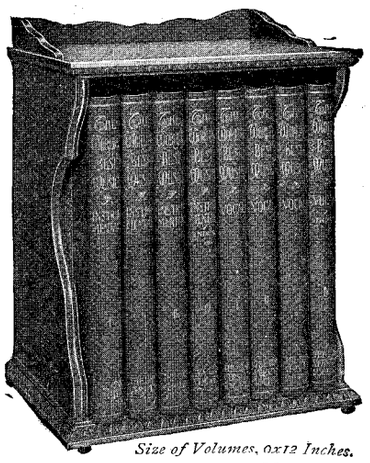

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anese army besieging Port Arthur, receives authority from Tokyo to negotiate with General Stoessel for the surrender of the fortress.

November 12.—It is definitely stated from Paris that France would make no overtures to Russia in regard to bringing the war to an end. Four battle-ships, five cruisers, and transports belonging to the Baltic fleet arrive at Dakar, on the west coast of Africa. An Associated Press correspondent at Mukden declares that General Kuroki was struck with a piece of a shell at the battle of Liao-Yang and that he died on October 4.

November 13.—There is no change in the positions of the armies in northern Manchuria.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 7.—The elections in Italy result in the return of all members of the Cabinet, and the defeat of the Socialists.

November 10.—The French Premier presents in the House of Deputies a bill for the separation of church and state.

November 11.—The French Shore Treaty with England is ratified by the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 443 to 105.

November 12.—Prince Mirsky's reforms are bitterly opposed by the reactionary elements, and Russia is said to be facing a grave internal crisis.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 8.—Roosevelt and Fairbanks are elected by an overwhelming majority, carrying all the doubtful States and Missouri, and Nevada, with a total electoral vote of 335.

Joseph W. Folk is elected governor of Missouri, and Governor La Follette is reelected in Wisconsin.

President Roosevelt issues a formal statement that he will not be a candidate for reelection.

November 9.—Alton B. Parker issues a statement explaining the causes of his defeat and saying that he would never again run for office.

William J. Bryan gives his explanation of the Democratic defeat, and outlines issues for a reorganized party.

November 10.—The President promises to visit the St. Louis World's Fair on November 26.

November 11.—President Roosevelt announces that John Hay will remain Secretary of State throughout the next Administration.

The official count in Maryland continues, both sides claiming the State.

November 13.—Thomas E. Watson, Populist candidate for President, issues a statement discrediting Bryan as the candidate of the party in 1908; he declares his purpose to continue the fight of the Populist party independent of Mr. Bryan's reorganization plans.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 8.—Fall River, Mass., cotton manufacturers and operatives fail to come to any agreement and the conference is closed.

November 9.—The State Department receive advices that Great Britain and Mexico would favor arbitration treaties with the United States.

November 10. — The battle-ship *New Jersey* is launched at Quincy, Mass.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Cincinnati, reverses the decision of Judge Wing of the District Court at Cleveland, who held the Chinese Exclusion Act to be invalid.

November 11.—Secretary Taft outlines a plan to ask Congress for a reduction of duty on goods from the Philippines.

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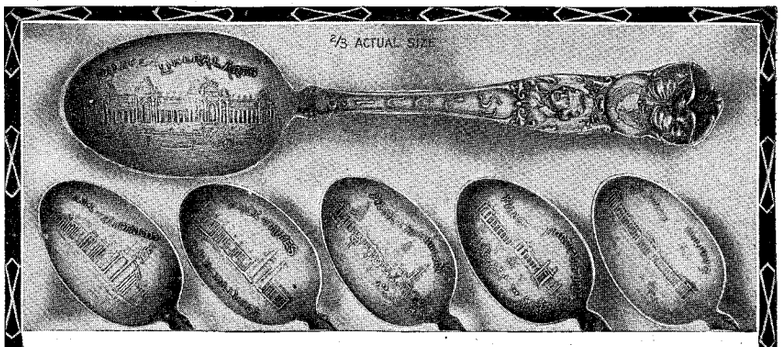

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PRIZE-WINNING THREE-ERS.

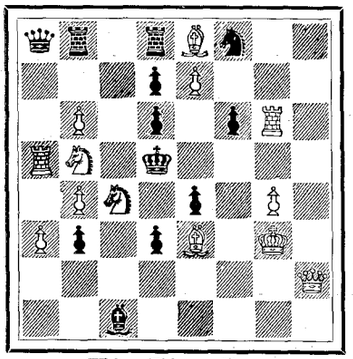
Problem 1,001.

THIRD PRIZE.

MOTTO: "The Battle of the Knights."

By C. H. FREEDMAN, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Thirteen Pieces.

q r 1 r B s 2; 3 p P 3; 1 P 1 p 1 p R 1; R S 1 k 4; 1 P S 1 p 1 P 1; P p 1 p B 1 K 1; 7 Q; 2 b 5.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 1,002.

FOURTH PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Lilliput."

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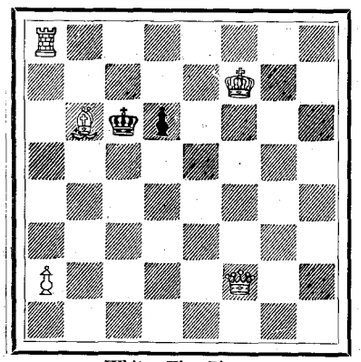

White—Five Pieces.

R 7; 5 K 2; 1 B k p 4; 8; 8; 8; P 4 Q 2; 8.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 995. Key-move: R—B 7.

No. 996.

1. Q—Q 2 / K x Kt
2. K—B 7 / B x P — 3. Q x R P, mate
2. ..... / Other — 3. Kt—Kt 6, mate

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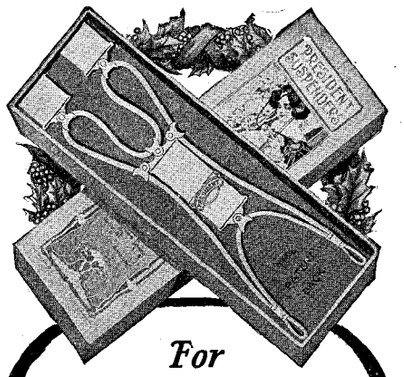

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1. ..... B x P	2. Q—B 4 / P x Q	3. Kt x P, mate
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—B 7, mate
1. ..... R x P	2. Q—Q 3 ch / K x Kt	3. Kt—Kt 6, mate
	2. ..... / R—Q 5	3. Q x R, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
1. ..... P—Q 8 (Q)	2. Kt—B 4 ch / P x Kt	3. P—K 5, mate

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996: N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.

Comments (995): "A good opener to a neat 2-er"—M. M.; "Very fine key"—G. D.; "Very fine, indeed"—W. R.; "Very interesting"—J. G. L.; "A fine problem. The variations leading to the cross-check is neatly planned"—J H. S.; "Very fine"—"23"; "Neat and entertaining"—J. H. C.; "While not difficult, is interesting"—J. F. C.; "Difficult key; pretty variations"—L. H. C.; "A tough one"—Z. G.

996: "Very fair"—M M.; "Fairly good"—G. D.; "Very good, altho somewhat light"—W. R.; "Brilliant and beautiful"—J. G. L.; "An unique position and interesting variations"—J. H. S.; "Most beautiful variations I ever saw"—M. T.; "Good"—N.D. W.

No. 986 (Three-mover).

Author's Key: R—Q 3.

Second solution: B—B 2.

Found by M. M., G. D., J. H. S., E. A. C., L. B., and "Arata."

In addition to those reported, H. T. B. got 987, 991, 993; R. G. E., 979-982, and 993, J. H. C., 993.

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been made to establish magazines in America, devoted entirely to Chess. These publications had a comparatively brief life. The reasons for their demise we can not tell; but we do know that the Chess-players of America did not give them the patronage necessary for a permanent existence. There are many periodicals in Europe devoted entirely to Chess; and some of them have been doing their good work for a number of years. It would be a great surprise to the Chess-world to hear that *The British Chess Magazine* or the *Wiener Schachzeitung* had suspended publication. Is there any special reason that Chess-magazines do not receive the liberal patronage in America that they do in Europe? The fact that those in Europe are more ably edited than those that have appeared in America is not, in our opinion, the sole reason that European Chess-magazines receive a patronage sufficient for their existence; while the American magazines were not supported. If we are mistaken, then *Lasker's Chess-Magazine* will be a permanent publication, for as far as ability and experience are concerned, it is most ably edited. The Editor-in-chief is no less a person than Dr. Emanuel Lasker; and he has associated with him a number of the most distinguished Chess-specialists in America. Dr. Lasker says in his editorial, "that his extensive travels throughout the Chess-communities of Europe and America, and his consequent opportunities for observation and study of the peculiar characteristics of the people who play Chess, have taught him to know what kind of a Chess-publication they really would like to see established and maintained."

The first number of the magazine is full of good things. We notice especially the Game-Department, presenting a number of Masters' games, with very full notes by Lasker, Marshall, Barry and Alapin; the Problem-Department, conducted by that King of Problematists, S. Loyd; and a "Course of Instruction in Ye Ancient Game of Chess," by Dr. Lasker. This last is of great value to beginners in Chess. Dr. Lasker's instruction while simple is very comprehensive. We hope that this magazine will have the patronage it deserves, and that American Chess-players will appreciate the honor bestowed upon them by the publication in America of a Chess-magazine edited by the Champion of the World.

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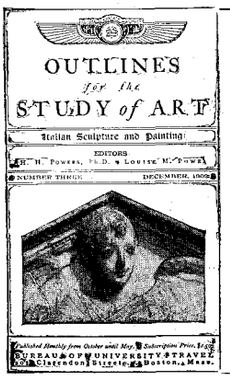

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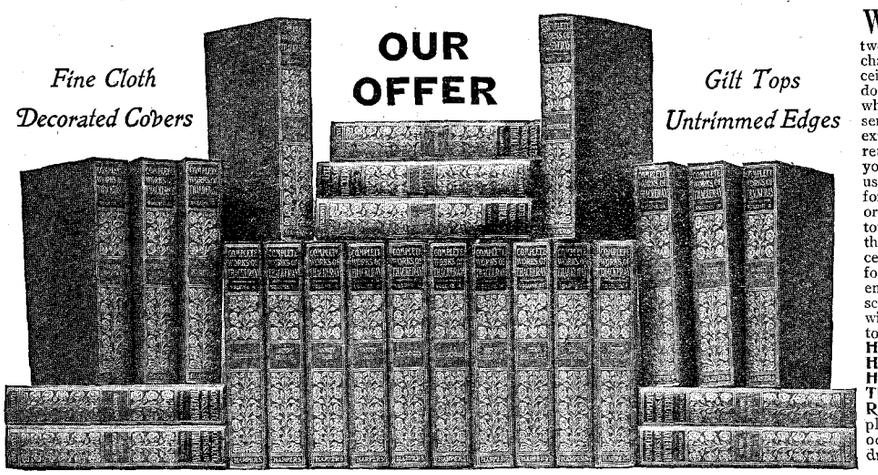

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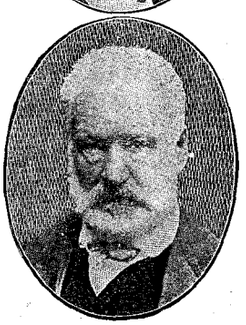

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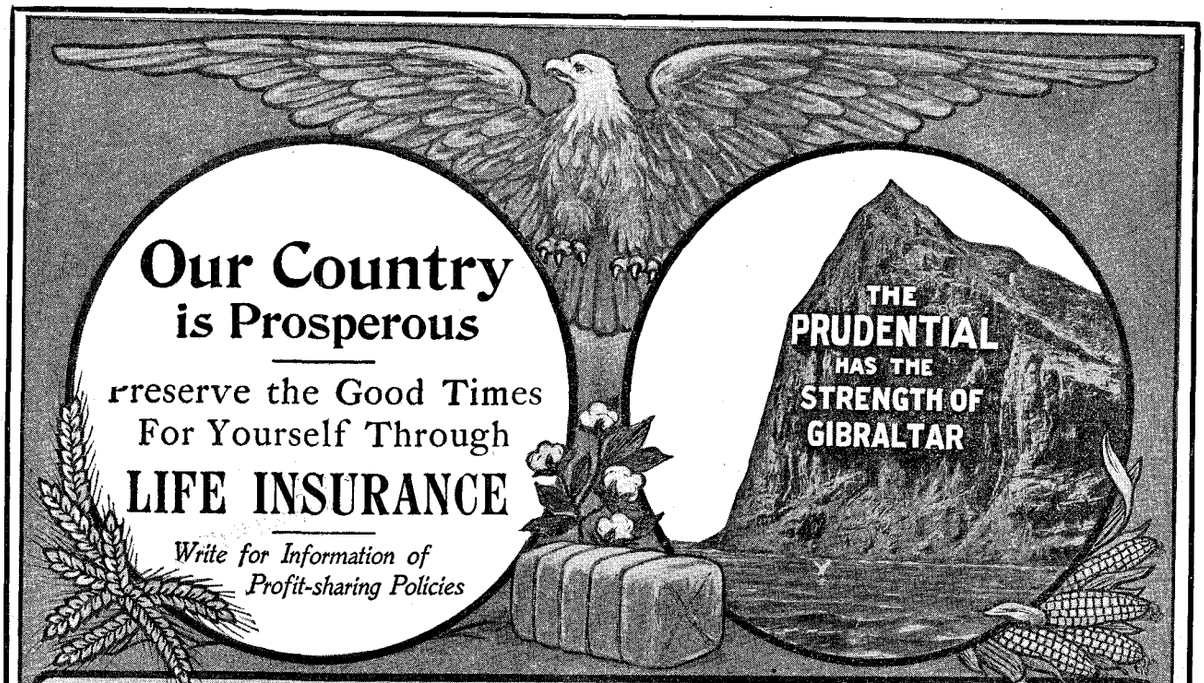

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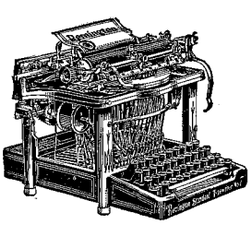

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